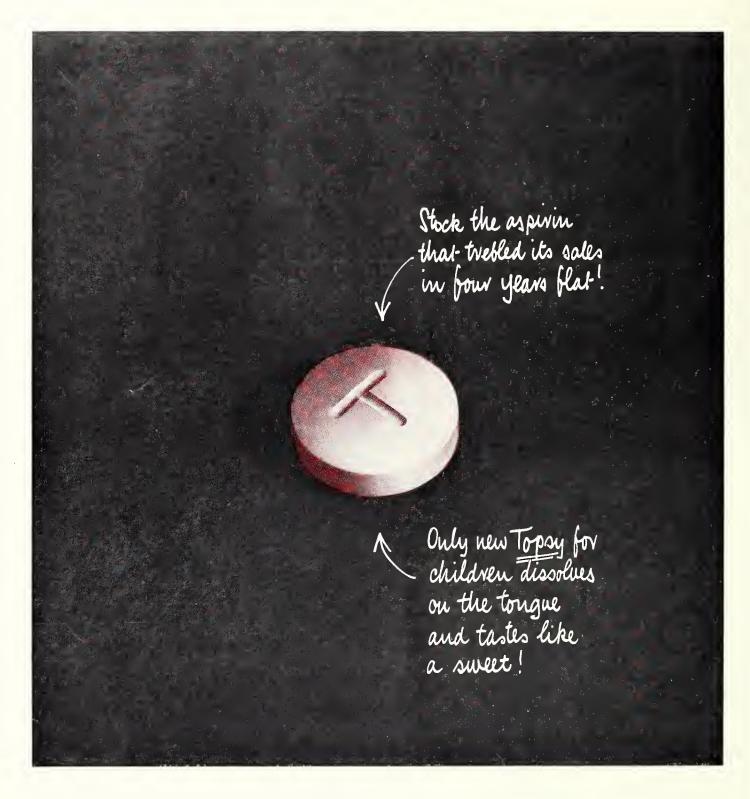
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### THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

ESTABLISHED 1859

THE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER FOR PHARMACY and all sections of the drug, pharmaceutical, fine chemical, cosmetic, and allied industries

Official organ of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland and of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland

Volume 177

February 17, 1962

No. 4279

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Volume 177

FEBRUARY 17, 1962

No. 4279

#### **Product Identification**

#### DRUGS BOUGHT ON CENTRAL CONTRACTS

TO assist pharmacists in identifying certain drugs now being purchased on central contracts recently made by the Ministry of Health, details are tabulated below of the products affected and the forms in which they are currently being issued.

CHLORAMPHENICOL	250 mgm, green and white capsule with colourless band (118 in, long).
EHLORTETRACYCLINE	50 mgm, green and white capsule with colourless band (\frac{11}{16} \text{ in, long}).  250 mgm, blue and white capsule with colourless band (\frac{2}{8} \text{ in, long}).
OXYTETRACYCLINE	50 mgm., 100 mgm., 250 mgm. orange coated tablets. 50 mgm., 250 mgm. white opaque capsules with yellow bands.
TETRACYCLINE	50 mgm., 100 mgm., 250 mgm. white coated tablets. 50 mgm. 100 mgm., 250 mgm. blue and white capsules with colourless bands (½ in. long).
CHLOROTHIAZIDE	0.5 gm. white scored tablet.

#### Enzyme Standardisation

COMMISSION ASKS FOR SUGGESTIONS

THE International Commission Pharmaceutical Enzymes is inviting pharmacists, analytical chemists and manufacturers to submit information and suggestions to help establish a system for standardising enzymes used in medicinal practice. The commission was formed by the International Pharmaceutical Federation in 1960 for the purpose of defining the actions, assay and control of pharmaceutical enzymes, and has since adopted various recommendations set out in a report on nomenclature and unitage by the International Union of Biochemistry. The commission states that ultimate standardisation methods should reconcile "the necessity to evolve a scientific definition of the catalysed reaction, in terms of enzyme units (expressed in fractions of a whole of substrate transformed per minute)" with "their practical application to an assay of a pharmaceutical preparation, for which a substrate should be chosen so as to reproduce as closely as possible the conditions of the therapeutic application." Other problems the commission hopes to examine are the stability of pharmaceutical enzymes and their activation or inhibition by other ingredients with which they may be compounded. Communications to the commission should be addressed to the Secretary at 11 rue Archimède, Brussels, Belgium.

#### **B.P.** Conference

CENTENARY CHAIRMAN NOMINATED

AT a recent meeting of the executive of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, Mr. H. G. Rolfe (treasurer), was nominated as Chairman for the year 1962-63, when the Centenary conference meets in London. The Executive confirmed the programme of the Liverpool meeting (September 10-14 this year). The Civic reception is being held at the Walker Art Gallery on September 12. Cost of a book of tickets is £6 10s., including luncheons but excluding the cost of the banquet ticket, which is £2 10s., inclusive of wines. Lord Cohen of Birkenhead has accepted an invitation to propose the toast of the Conference at the banquet. Professor A. D. Macdonald (University of Manchester) is presenting the opening paper at the symposium session, its subject "Drug Addiction — The Rôle of the Pharmacist in its Detection and Prevention." Dr. C. A. Clarke (reader in medicine, University of Liverpool) is giving the Conference lecture, his subject "Pharmacogenetics—A Study of Inherited Variability in the Response to Drugs."

#### "Ridiculous" Containers

SAFETY COMMITTEE AND TABLET BOXES

CONCERN about drugs and tablets falling into the hands of young children was expressed at a recent meeting of the Hull Home Safety Committee. "Those ridiculous cardboard containers are useless, but I have seen tin containers with safety devices which prevent them being opened easily, especially by children," said one member. Councillor J. W. Smith (deputy chairman, Hull Health Committee) replied: "The cost of such containers might

cripple the National Health Service."
The committee decided to inquire into the type of containers available and their cost. There was a further discussion on the sale of disinfectants in bottles similar to those in which national orange juice is supplied. It was decided to write to the Home Office giving the facts in detail.

#### Franco-British Congress

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

MEMBERS contemplating attending the Franco-British Pharmaceutical Congress, Hopwald, Alsace, 1962, are asked to note that the date has now been finally fixed for the week-end Friday, May 18, to Monday, May 21. Fuller information is being published next week, and members are asked not to apply for application forms until the full details have been published.

#### E.F.T.A. Import Duties

THIRD REDUCTION ON MARCH 1

THE Import Duties (General) (No. 2) Order, 1962 (S.I., 1962, No. 232) published on February 9, introduces on March 1 the third reduction in the import duties on goods produced in and imported from the countries of the European Free Trade Association (E.F.T.A.). The first reduction was made on July 1, 1960, and was to 80 per cent. of the basic duties (i.e., the full rates charged on January 1, 1960);



FIRST DELIVERIES OF LIVE POLIO VAC-CINE: Containers of live polio vaccine, the first to become available for routine immunisation after the Minister of Health's February 1 statement (see C. & D., February 10, p. 134), being loaded on to a van at the Pfizer Vaccine Unit, Sandwich, Kent.

the second reduction, made on July 1, 1961, reduced those lower E.F.T.A. duties (with a few exceptions) by one-eighth, that is, to 70 per cent. of the basic rates. The new Order reduces the duties by a further one-seventh, that is, to 60 per cent. of the basic rates. Customs Notices to Importers No. 73 and 73A give the procedure to be followed in order to claim the benefit of the E.F.T.A. rates of duty on goods imported into the United Kingdom from the E.F.T.A, countries. An Order published as S.I., 1962, No. 234, makes the amendments to existing Import Duty Drawback Orders which are required in consequence of the reduced rates of duty applicable from March 1 under the E.F.T.A. Convention. The reduced E.F.T.A. rates of duty and the consequent adjustments of drawback will be shown in an amendment to the United Kingdom Tariff to be published shortly.

#### Local Health Costs Rise

**INSTITUTE'S STATISTICS FOR 1960-61** 

THE Institute of Municipal Treasurers and Accountants recently issued statistics covering local health services administered by county boroughs and county councils in England and Wales during 1960-61. Ratepayers contributed a total of £66.2 millions, compared with £62.1 millions in 1959-60. The average rateborne spending in the authorities on health services was £1,447 per thousand of the population, the equivalent of a rate of 22.9d. in the pound. Spending on mental health services increased during the year from £77 13s, per thousand of the population to £95 2s. The Institute comments that the increase reflects the expansion of local authority mental health services under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

#### London County Pharmacy

ASSOCIATION'S VIEWS AND TOPICS

OFFICERS of the London County Pharmaceutical Association consider that the recent postal delays would have been cut to a minimum had the pricing offices at Crawley, Hatfield, Leytonstone, etc., been used sensibly for the pricing of prescriptions in and around Greater London. That opinion was voiced at the Association's meeting on January 22. The recent changes whereby scripts were sent to Newcastle, they consider, had nothing to recom-mend them. The nearer bureaux were not overworked, and local queries could have been settled by telephone in most cases. The question of the right to substitute was discussed at some length. There was a case, some members urged, for substitution when a pharmacist was on rota duty and when the Emergency Medical Service gave prescriptions for items not usually asked for. If there were an emergency, and the script were marked urgent, and the identical chemical was available under another maker's name, should substitution be allowed? Mr. D. V. Smith (secretary of the London Pharmaceutical Committee) emphasised that there was no right to substitute in any circumstances. The subject of attendances at branch and association meetings came up, and Mr. J. Jack (North Metropolitan) remarked on the extreme popularity of meetings on crime. There was always a good attendance when such meetings were fixed. A different type of audience would appear for talks on cosmetics and photography. Meetings for the benefit or further education of pharmacists were not well attended. Yet Mr. H. L. Crossley (East Metropolitan) reported good attendances at a course of post-graduate lectures arranged for the West Ham Association. It was revealed that meetings on the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy had been held at most branches, A useful index to the document had been written by Mr. Rusling (Unichem, Ltd.).

#### Plant Plan Dropped

MILFORD HAVEN AMMONIA PROJECT

PLANS for the construction of a £4 million ammonia plant and an adjacent nitrogen plant on the Esso refinery at Milford Haven have been abandoned. Proposals to build the two plants at Milford Haven were announced in April 1961, but Esso Petroleum Co., Ltd., and Fisons, Ltd., have now concluded that the project is not of mutual interest. Messrs. Fisons state that they have other and more attractive projects in mind to meet their requirements. The capital expenditure contemplated is being greatly reduced, though that factor was not the reason for the abandonment of the joint project.

#### IRISH NEWS

THE NORTH

#### **Ulster Chemists**

MONTHLY EXECUTIVE MEETING

THE Executive Committee of the Ulster Chemists' Association met at Belfast, February 6, Mr. J. Paul (president) was in the chair. The PRESIDENT extended a welcome to Mr. W. J. Thornton (president, Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland) on his first attendance as ex officio member of the Executive Committee. THE SECRETARY reported upon the success of the lectures for cosmetic assistants and it was agreed that a lecture on general salesmanship should be given before the current series ended. MR. J. A. BROWN suggested that a lecture on daily business matters for chemists would be acceptable and it was agreed to arrange one at the next U.C.A. conference, A decision to hold a series of photographic lectures next season was given careful consideration and Mr. J. Knox reported that the Photographic Dealers' Association intended running a Photo Fair from May 27 to June 1. It was decided again to hold the U.C.A. conference at Portrush and at the end of September, and the following subcommittee was appointed (with power to co-opt):—Miss C. B. Abernethy, Messrs. W. J. Moffett (convener), W. H. Boyd, J. A. Brown, J. Paul, C. L. Gordon-Rattie. The SECRETARY reported that a representative of a local industrial concern had canvassed some members regarding participation in a

special discount scheme on purchases made by their employees. It was agreed to warn members against joining such a scheme.

The following were elected to membership: Mr. H. McCollam, 68 North Queen Street, Belfast, 15 (successor to Mr. P. L. McGrath); Mr. R. Holden, 210 Grosvenor Road, Belfast, 12 (successor to Ulster Chemists, Ltd.).

THE REPUBLIC

#### **Drug Federation**

OFFICERS FOR 1962

THE Wholesale Drug Federation of Ireland. at its annual meeting in Dublin on February 7, elected the following officers for the coming year:—Chairman, R. Richmond; Vice-chairman, S. McCauley; Treasurer, C. Staunton; Committee, Messrs. A. D. Davidson (managing director, May Roberts (Ireland). Ltd.); M. G. Durcan (managing director, United Drug and Chemical Co., Ltd.); H. I. Hindley (manager, Irish branch, Wigglesworth, Ltd.); J. P. Holland (managing director, P. C. Cahill & Co., Ltd.); P. J. Hooper (managing director, Ayrton, Saunders & Co. (Dublin), Ltd.).

#### **Dublin Health Estimates**

MORE TO RECEIVE FREE MEDICINE

AN increase of £10,000 in Dublin Health Authority's estimate for drugs and medicines for the coming year will mean that middle income residents in the county will soon get such commodities free of charge. Up to now, free drugs and medicines were supplied at county dispensaries to holders of medical cards only. The total amount set aside in the coming year for medicines and drugs in the whole of the Authority's administrative area is £100,000.

#### IRISH BREVITIES

THE REPUBLIC

THE annual dress dance of the Irish Pharmaceutical Students' Association is being held in the Shelbourne hotel ballroom, Dublin, on March 1–2 (9 p.m. to 3 a.m.). Tickets (25s. each), are obtainable from the president (Mr. B. Cahill, 57 Pembroke Road, Ballsbridge, Dublin), or from any member of the committee. Immediate booking is advised.

THE Irish Pharmaceutical and Medical Representatives' Association is holding its annual dinner and smoking concert in Jury's hotel, Dublin, at 7 p.m. on March 3. Early application for tickets (25s. each) is advised by the organisers. Application should be made to the honorary secretary of the Association, P.O. Box. No. 176, Shrewsbury Lodge, Ballsbridge, Dublin, 4.

#### THE NORTH

A TALK on pharmacy and poisons legislation was given by Mr. J. N. Patterson (chief inspector to the Ministry of Home Affairs) at an "at home" of the president at the headquarters of the Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, 73 University Street, Belfast, on February 5.

#### **NEWS IN BRIEF**

THE retail sales index for December 1961 rose to a new record level of 118, compared with 114 in November 1961.

ON April 1 the conditions of the Registered Vaccinated Herds Scheme are being made more stringent to help achieve a greater degree of protection.

New branches of Boots Cash Chemists (Lancashire), Ltd., are to be built in George Street, Altrincham, Ches, and Wood Street, Middleton, Manchester.

PHARMACY sales of Ashton-under-Lyne Co-operative Society, Ltd., in the half year ended January 8, were £19,717, a year earlier £18,907.

AT Sunderland, the Monkwearmouth College of Further Education is planning reconstruction and adaptation to provide accommodation for a pharmacy department.

THE Sunderland retail pharmacy of G. P. Fairman & Son, Ltd., 24 Vine Place, have been granted an extension to 10 p.m., 1 p.m. on Wednesdays, of their music and singing licence (previously 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

BLACKBURN doctors have protested to their Member of Parliament (Mrs. Barbara Castle) that, because the town's drug bill is the second highest in the country, they are being subjected to "searching probes" by officials of the Ministry of Health.

PROMPT action by two passers-by brought attention recently to a smouldering box of paper handker-chiefs that had fallen against an electric demister in the pharmacy window of F. H. Connelly, 119 Brighton Road, Coulsdon, Surrey.

THE Minister of Housing and Local Government (Dr. Charles Hill) has made an order establishing a development corporation to build the "new town" of Skelmersdale in South Lancashire as a step towards relieving overcrowding in North Merseyside.

Winners of the 1961 National Challenge Trophies for Schools' Photography competition, organised by the Photographic Information Council, received their awards from Mr. J. E. P. Bardsley (president, Royal Photographic Society) on February 1.

THIEVES who broke into the premises of Cyril H. Smith (Chemists), Ltd., 115 Moor Street, West Bromwich, Staffs, recently, stole £18, a portable typewriter, seven cameras, two flash guns, and five electric shavers. The total value was estimated at £240.

RECENTLY elected officers of the Biological Methods Group, Society for Analytical Chemistry for 1962 were: Chairman, J. S. Simpson; Vice-chairman, W. A. Broom; Secretary and Treasurer, K. L. Smith, M.P.S., Standards Department, Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Station Street, Nottingham.

GUIDANCE on the design of a hospital out-patient department is given in No. 12 of the Ministry of Health Building Notes (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 6d. net). It sets out the facilities required for consultation with, examination and treatment of, outpatients at a non-teaching general hospital.

#### TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

By Xrayser

The future pharmacist

Many years before Mr. Stanley Holloway donned the semi-permanent garb of a dustman, he used his rich talent to convey to his audience the pathetic and anachronistic survival of a (horse) cabman in a more mechanical age. From the general trend in pharmacy, one can already visualise the time when an equally pathetic and quaint survival of bygone days one holding the diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society—will be just as conspicuous as "The Last Cabby." It is becoming increasingly evident that the rôle of the teacher is changing. Instead of training students to satisfy a body of examiners in a prescribed course, he has now become also the prescriber, and it appears that the Pharmaceutical Society is being subjected to pressures that cannot be (or are not being) resisted. Hints of changes have been allowed to drop from time to time, as on an occasion two or three years ago when the chairman of the Education Committee of the Society's Council observed that internal examinations for the diploma in the colleges might be a first step to some different kind of diploma divorced entirely from that of the Pharmaceutical Society. I was left with the impression on that occasion that the whole question was to be gone into by a committee set up for the purpose. Now, on p. 151, Professor Andrew Wilson is reported as saying that colleges of advanced education are likely to be granted charters enabling them to bestow specified degrees, and, said the speaker, "there might soon come a time when the Pharmaceutical Society would require to re-examine its present scope and powers as a licensing body." Further point to the changing situation was made in Liverpool by Mr. S. A. J. Parsons (principal, Liverpool College of Technology) in proposing the toast to the Pharmaceutical Society at a dinner there (p. 149). Mr. Parsons, in paying tribute to the Society said: "I must confess that sometimes I feel that professional institutions and societies have too tight a grip on the technical colleges. We appear to be dominated by the professional external examination system. This must restrict initiative in the colleges." It might be thought that the professional societies and institutions are not wholly without some knowledge of the requirements which go to the making of the finished article. Theory and practice are good companions.

#### Transport

The potential dangers in the transport of chemicals by road was underlined by the alarming occurrences, reported on p. 135, in which a large quantity of peroxide of hydrogen and methylethyl ketone peroxide exploded after a lorry caught fire. Not infrequently, in travelling by road, one sees tankers containing chemicals which, if released, could cause considerable damage, though one would expect that certain precautions are taken. The infrequency of any such happening makes the accident last week the more shattering. It may be necessary to inquire into the conditions under which all such cargo is transported, and into the routes followed. Such an accident in a busy city centre would be catastrophic in its effects.

#### Food control and advertising

On the mornings on which the newsboy is late, and the National Daily is missing from its accustomed and honoured place against the milk-jug, one is left with three alternatives—to commune with nature; to hold desultory and lack-lustre conversation, or to read the panegyrics on the cereal packets. Reference to that kind of claim was made by Mr. A. H. Coombes (city analyst of Birmingham) in an address to the Royal Society of Health (p. 144). I find the material printed on the packet a refreshing refresher course in vitamins and minerals, and rise from the breakfast table fortified with an intake of health-producing elements which suggests that the practice of pharmacy is totally unnecessary. But despite the health-giving qualities (with the added inducement that the consumer may become the recipient of forks, knives and washing machines), there appears still to be a need for the National Health Service and for the services of the pharmacist.

#### TWO NEW FARM CHEMICALS

#### An insecticide and pre-emergence weedicide

AN entirely new systemic insecticide specific to aphids and a formulation of diquat effective against weed seedlings have been introduced by Plant Protection, Ltd., a subsidiary of Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. Both products were discovered and developed at the company's research station at Jealott's Hill, Berks. The aphicide is organo-phosphorus known as menazon (chemically, S-(4,6 diamino-1,3,5-triazin-2-yl)methyl OO-dimethyl dithiophosphate), indicated particularly for the protection of potatoes against aphid-borne virus diseases. Its safety during use was emphasised at the British Insecticide and Fungicide Conference last November (see C. & D., December 30, 1961, p. 691). The product is available as a tuber dressing (Saphizon DP) and as a spray (Saphicol). The makers claim that use of a tuber dressing is the only satisfactory way to give protection against aphids

from the first emergence of the crop. They recommend that, where aphid attack is heavy, application of Saphizon DP should be followed up with a

single foliage spray of Saphicol.
Diquat was first introduced as a substitute for arsenic against potato haulm. Subsequent research has resulted in its development as a contact weedicide suitable for pre-emergence use. Messrs. Plant Protection are marketing it for such purpose under the name Pree-glone. They report that weeds are killed within hours of spray application. Because the chemical is inactivated by soil its residual effect is nil. It has also been found harmless to emerging crop seedlings if it is desired to delay spraying until most of the weeds have germinated. The company issue full instructions on the recommended procedure in using Preeglone both for drilled crops and for planted

#### EIRE PHARMACY BILL CIRCULATED

#### Pharmaceutical Society's proposed new powers

THE text of the new Pharmacy Bill was circulated by the Irish Government on February 8. It replaces the Pharmacy Act (Ireland), 1875, which has been the basic enactment governing pharmacy in the Republic for the past eighty-seven years. The old Act past eighty-seven years. The old Act, under which the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland was established, has been amended from time to time, in particular by the creation of further categories permitted to "keep open shop."

The purpose of the new Bill is to codify those provisions on the practice of pharmacy and to make some modifications in and extensions to the powers of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

#### **Authorised Groups**

Under the new Bill those authorised to keep open shop for the dispensing or compounding of medical prescriptions will be: (a) registered pharmaceurical and the state of th tical chemists and those in the analogous category of registered dispensing chemists and druggists; (b) licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall; and (c) registered medical practitioners who have commenced their courses of study before the Bill becomes law, and who have passed an examination in pharmacy. In addition, registered druggists will be "authorised persons" for the keeping of open shop for the sale of poisons. The only change from the present authorised categories is in the restriction of the group of authorised medical practitioners to those who will have commenced training before the Bill becomes law,

An explanatory memorandum states that there should be little practical significance in that change "as it is understood that, among present medical practitioners, only licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall at present keep open shop, and their right to do so will not be diminished under the Bill."

The Bill stipulates that an authorised person will be required to manage his

shop personally, or to employ another authorised person to do so.

Corporate bodies (limited liability companies particularly) will still be permitted to carry on pharmacy businesses, but any shop owned by a company will have to be managed by a qualified person in the whole-time employment of the company. An exemption from the requirements in relation to the sale of poisons is provided for in respect of classes of persons who will be licensed under the Poisons Act, 1961, to deal in agricultural poisons. The Council of the Society will make regulations to ensure full compliance with that section. The present provisions for the protection of the titles of pharmaceutical chemist, dispensing chemist and druggist and registered druggist, will be replaced in a more comprehensive form if the Bill is enacted as it stands. Provision has been made for the imposition of penalties on any person who wrongly represents himself as having the qualifications of any of those classes, or who suggests that the business is being conducted by a person who has such qualifications.

#### Training and Examining Functions

The existing statutory provisions on the Society's functions in the training and examination of pharmaceutical chemists are codified and expanded. It is proposed to empower the Council to provide in regulations (subject to the Minister's approval), for matters related to the training of pharmaceutical chemists, including the recognition of the examinations and courses of other bodies. A new power will also be given to the Society to register pharmacists who have qualified abroad. That will make it possible for the Society to seek similar facilities for Irish pharmacists in other countries. At present the Society is empowered to charge fees only for examining, licensing and registration together with annual fees from pharmaceutical chemists who choose to

become members of the Society. Under the new Bill, those functions are to be extended to give the Society power to charge annual fees for retention on the appropriate register of all registered persons, i.e. the Society will be enabled to charge all pharmaceutical chemists an annual fee whether they decide to become members or not. Similar retention fees will be chargeable on dispensing chemists and druggists, and registered druggists. Fees chargeable will be subject to the consent of the Minister. It is also proposed to give the Society power to confer on registered persons the title of Fellow of the Pharmaceutical Society, or another appropriate title. Cessation of the present right of licentiates of the Apothecaries' Hall to be registered at pharmaceutical chemists is also provided for in the Bill, subject to the position of existing licentiates and student licentiates being preserved. The section is based on provisions (already agreed) between the Apothecaries' Hall and the Society. Provision for the imposition of fines, as an alternative to imprisonment, for falsification of registers, and obtaining registration by false representa-tions, is also contained in the Bill.

Among a number of repeals is one of the existing requirement under which the Society is required to furnish printed copies of its registers to inspectors of weights and measures. That requirement (the memorandum states) "causes expense for the Society and is no longer considered necessary." The Bill is expected to come up for con-

sideration in the Dail shortly.

#### MAKERS' ACTIVITIES

Preserved for Posterity.—The Ekco plastics "gold seal" Superbath, with dual-purpose beechwood stand, is being preserved for posterity in the Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, as an example of contemporary design in nurseryware using a modern material (polythene). The Superbath won a "Design of the Year" award in 1957.

War on Yellow Fever.—Technical experts from Cyanamid International are assisting in a five-year programme which aims finally to rid the western hemisphere of the yellow fever mos-quito. The company's scientists, work-ing with Pan-American Health Organisation staff, have developed special formulations of malathion which, they say, have proved successful in controlling mosquitoes, particularly in areas where resistance to DDT and other insecticides has developed.

Aerosol Fillers For Poland.—A team of Polish technicians arrived in England recently to visit Swallowfield Aerosols, Ltd., Wellington, Somerset, where instruction is being given on all aspects of aerosol production, including different types of filling techniques, quality control, formulation and product development. Practical instruction is being provided on a filling plant which is to be shipped to Poland, and a Swallowfield Aerosols engineer will go to Poland to supervise the assembly of the line. British equipment is being used throughout and should lead to the export sales of cans, valves and propellents to Poland.

#### LEGAL REPORTS

**Drug Store Offence** 

CONCERN at the fact that an antiseptic throat lozenge containing poison was supplied to an unauthorised retailer was expressed by the chairman of Lewes magistrates' court on February 12 during the hearing of a case concerning a sale of Savlon throat lozenges. Fining a Seaford woman £15, he said: The thing that worries us is how these lozenges got into your hands. We were told one of your customers suggested you should keep it and if we understand correctly that is why you got it. It does strike us as peculiar you should have been able to get it, as I imagine it comes through some wholesale chemist or traveller, but surely they should not get into the hands of unqualified retailers. That disturbs us." Mr. A. C. Castle, who appeared for the Pharmaceutical Society, replied: "We do try to impress on wholesalers the need for taking great care. The majority of big wholesalers are good and careful. It is some of the smaller ones who will sell to anybody. We have tried prosecuting wholesalers for aiding and abetting, but we were not very successful." Mrs. Hilda Bessie Curran, Claremont Road, Seaford, pleaded guilty to selling by retail a poison when not the authorised seller of poisons and for selling retail a poison not labelled in the prescribed manner. She was fined £12 on the first charge, £3 on the second, and ordered to pay £3 3s, costs. Mr. Castle said the lozenges contained benzocaine, Under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act no one apart from chemists and doctors could handle benzocaine. Mr. Castle added he was not saying Savlon lozenges were a dangerous commodity, but they did have printed on them a warning advising people not to exceed the stated dose. Mrs. Curran's husband was a pharmacist in another part of the town. "I do feel if there is a chemist who permits his wife to run this sort of business, he ought to see his wife does not sell things she cannot sell," he continued. Mr. B. G. Davies, defending, said Mrs. Curran was asked by a customer to get the lozenges. She already sold other products in the Savlon range, such as cream, "There are a mass of preparations on the market today and it takes a lot of knowledge to keep up with the Poisons List," he said. He contended that the manufacturers ought to put a warning on such products. Mrs. Curran had purchased the lozenges without her husband's knowledge.

#### COMPANY NEWS

Previous year's figures in parentheses

A. C. NIELSEN CO., LTD.—Mr. J. Cutler has been elected to the board.

THE directors of the newly created Glaxo Group subsidiary, Glaxo Research, Ltd., are: Sir Harry Jephcott (chairman); and Drs. A. H. Campbell: B. A. Hems; T. F. Macrae; and J. Ungar.

AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.—Sales in 1961 were \$603,959,000 (\$578,390,000). Net earnings were 5 per cent, higher at \$49,354,000 (\$46,821,000). Foreign sales of \$101,468,000 were

almost 17 per cent. of the company's total business.

PULLIN GROUP, LTD.—The group report confirms that exceptional factors were mainly responsible for the check to the group's growth in 1960-61. Trading profits fell by 4½ per cent. in 1961, while cover for the repeated 25 per cent. dividend dropped from 1.9 to 1.5 times. While turnover was again higher, profits were more than offset by the development expenditure.

SANITAS TRUST, LTD. — Mr. Charles Sweeny (chairman), and Mr. R. E. Dexter (a director), have been elected to the board of Tuxan Holdings, Ltd., and Mr. Charles Sweeny has been appointed chairman. Messrs Sanitas have now received acceptances in respect of over 99 per cent, of the Tuxan Holdings, Ltd., Ordinary share

capital.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS, LTD. Net sales for 1961 were £20,629,635 (£20,761,862) and trading profit, £2,907,972 (£3,787,780), less depreciaprofit. tion, £1,702,498 (£1,458,516) leaving net profit from operations at £1,205,474 (£2,329,264). A second interim, which is to be the final, dividend of 5 per cent. is declared making 10 per cent, for year (against 15 per cent.). The chair-man (Sir Miles Thomas) states that while the sterling value of sales was only slightly below the previous year in fact tonnage of output showed some increase-profit margins declined very sharply. Exports increased to 37 per cent, of their total trade but world surpluses of chemicals and plastics led to severe competition in overseas markets which contributed to the company's reduced profits. "The immediate outlook for 1962 shows little improvement but we are expecting better returns as the year develops," adds Sir Miles. Further information is promised next month.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., and COURTAULDS, LTD.—Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., have modified their four-for-five Ordinary share exchange bid for Courtaulds, Ltd. (see C. & D., January 27, p. 86), by offering as an alternative a convertible unsecured loan stock. They now offer £25 of 6½ per cent. stock for each £10 Courtaulds Ordinary stock.

I.C.I. expects the loan stock will have a market price of par so that the alternative offer is equivalent to 50s, per Courtaulds £1 unit. In announcing the change, Mr. P. Chambers (chairman, I.C.I.), said that he expects I.C.I. income for 1961, before tax, to be about £62 millions (against the record £88 millions in 1960). He confirms that the dividend will be maintained at 2s. 9d. per £1 unit with a final payment of 1s. 6d. Courtaulds, Ltd., are to give further information and "advice on which to form a judgment as soon as a definite offer has been made."

ILFORD, LTD.-Turnover again increased in the year to October 31, 1961, but the increase was not so great as anticipated owing to unforeseen delays in getting the new colour products range into production, states Mr. J. P. Philipps (chairman) in his annual report. As previously reported (C. & D., January 27, p. 86), the increase was insufficient to offset increases in expenses, including substantially heavier research expenditure and higher depreciation. Subsidiaries' results improved overall but they did not affect the group position, and group profit, before tax, declined to £1,304,345 (£1,539,722). Mr. Philipps says that very large sums are necessarily being spent on research and development—the only way they can possibly increase, or even maintain in the face of intensifying competition, their share of the "steadily expanding world mar-ket for photographic goods." He reports that considerable improvements have been made in colour products, and the company will be able to offer an increased range of fully competitive products this spring. On the Common Market, the chairman says the various subsidiaries in Europe should be of great assistance if Britain joins. Referring to the recent jump in the price of silver, Mr. Philipps tells holders it is still too early to know whether the company will have to get used to paying such an increased price for what, in the form of silver nitrate, is one of its most important raw materials. "Higher prices," he adds, "would be a serious blow to the whole photographic trade at a time when we ourselves are doing everything possible to reduce the cost of photography."

#### IN PARLIAMENT

By a Member of the Press Gallery, House of Commons

MR. L. A. PAVITT asked the Minister of Health, on February 12, the cost of each pack of smallpox vaccine U.S.P. prepared by the National Drug Co., Philadelphia, U.S.A., and containing ten tubes, ten capillaries of vaccine, ten scarifying needles and one rubber bulb, supplied to the National Health Service; what was the total number imported from the United States in the past twelve months, and the total cost to the Service. Mr. ENOCH POWELL (Minister of Health) replied: 100,000 packs, It is not the practice to disclose prices. Mr. PAVITT: Are you satisfied that this rather elaborate practice is the best way of getting vaccine? Are you able to get supplies from British producers rather than from American? MR. POWELL: These were a useful reinforcement of our reserves. They were no dearer than

our general supplies. Mr. A. C. Manuel suggested that the House was entitled to some information about prices in respect of such huge orders of vaccines and other things that had been ordered from abroad. Mr. Powell-agreed but added that it was obviously undesirable to give the prices for particular consignments where competition between the suppliers was desirable.

#### N.H.S. Payments

SIR HUGH LINSTEAD asked the Minister of Health, on February 12, what delay there had been in the repayment by his Department of chemists' accounts in recent months. MR. POWELL said that, so far as he knew, twelve Executive Councils in the past three months had been unable to pay the full amount due by the normal date. He understood

that the delay nowhere exceeded four weeks. In all those cases substantial payments on account had been authorised by his Department. Sir Hugh: You will recognise that this has come just at a time when the cut in remuneration is taking effect, which is unfortunate from the point of view of public relations. Could you make it clear that any individual case where a pharmacist is embarrassed can be met by the Executive Council (in an individual case, and not in relation to the whole of the community) making a payment on account. Mr. Powell: My Department is always ready to authorise payments on account when Executive Councils apply for them. The problem here—and it arises particularly in these months—is the abnormal sickness and staff losses in the pricing offices.

#### Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme

MR. E. FERNYHOUGH asked the Minister of Health if he would state the total savings to the Health Service resulting from price reductions by pharmaceutical manufacturers since the inception of the Voluntary Price Regulation Scheme in 1957. MR. POWELL, in a written reply on February 12, stated that no useful estimate was possible.

#### BUSINESS CHANGES

MR. DENIS McNANEY, M.P.S.N.I., has opened a pharmacy at 59 Irish Street, Dungannon, co. Tyrone, Northern Ireland.

MISS E. LYONS, 65 Rossmore Court, Park Road, London, N.W.1, is opening a drug store at St. John's Wood Station, London, N.W.8, on March 1.

CROOKES LABORATORIES, LTD., Park Royal, London, N.W.10, have transferred their sales and order departments to 19 Park Royal Road, N.W.10.

KODAK, LTD., are moving their Manchester depôt to Dallimore Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester, 23 (telephone: Wythenshawe 5201), on February 19.

THE PROPRIETARY ARTICLES TRADE ASSOCIATION is removing to Premier House, 150 Southampton Row, London, W.C.1 (telephone: Terminus 7162), on February 19.

CONSEQUENT upon the acquisition of the shares of J. W. Towers & Co., Ltd., by A. Gallenkamp & Co., Ltd., the name of J. W. Towers & Co., Ltd., has been changed to A. Gallenkamp & Co. (Northern), Ltd. The two companies will in future both trade under the registered business name of Gallenkamp.

ROUSSEL LABORATORIES, LTD., have transferred their administrative offices to Columbus House, Wembley, Middlesex (telephone: Wembley 9701). The laboratories, factory, stores, and order departments remain at the present address, 843 Harrow Road, London, N.W.10, to which all orders must continue to be addressed.

#### Appointments

WILLIAM FREEMAN & CO., LTD., Suba-Seal Works, Staincross, Barnsley, Yorks, announce the following appointments:—Sales manager (special accounts), Mr. S. W. Fuller; home sales manager, Mr. H. Smith; internal sales manager, Mr. D. R. Sutch.

#### **PERSONALITIES**

ALDERMAN ERNEST BRAD-BURY ROBINSON, who has been a director of Robinson & Sons, Ltd., since 1935, has been chosen mayor of Chesterfield for the coming year. He will be the sixth member of his family to hold the office.

MR. M. M. H. SEWELL, M.A., M.B.(Vet.), M.R.C.V.S., a son of Councillor M. J. Sewell, M.P.S., J.P., Sheffield, has been awarded the Ph.D. degree. The title of the thesis presented by Mr. Sewell was "The Immunology of Fascioliasis, with Special Reference to its Relationship to the Disease Process." Work for the thesis was undertaken at Cambridge University, and at the Veterinary Research Station in the Federal Plateau, Vom, Northern Nigeria.

MR. W. A. PARK, M.P.S., has been appointed to the board of management

of Aberdeen General Hospitals as from April 1. The group includes Aberdeen Royal Infirmary and Woodend General Hospital, the two largest general hospitals in Aberdeen. Mr. Park is a former Chairman of the Executive of the

Scottish Department, a former member of Council, and a former chairman of the Aberdeen and North-eastern Scottish Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society.

MR. FRANCIS ARTHUR COCK-FIELD, who is one of the ten new

members of the Govern ment's National Economic Development Council, has been managing director of Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., since April 1, 1961, and findirector ance since 1953. He took the degree B.Sc. of in economics at the



London School and was also called to the Bar at the Inner Temple in 1942. Mr. Cockfield joined the Inland Revenue in 1938 and was Private Secretary to a succession of Chairmen of the Board of the Inland Revenue. In 1945 he succeeded Mr. S. P. Chambers (chairman, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd.) as Director of Statistics and Intelligence. In 1951 he became a Commissioner of Inland Revenue and a member of the Board of Inland Revenue. Mr. Cockfield joined Messrs.

Boots in 1952 as a member of the executive management committee.

MR. STANLEY HAYWOOD, M.P.S., Hotel Street, Bolton, is retiring at the end of March. Mr. Haywood established the business forty years ago and for most of that time it was in Mealhouse Lane. Three years ago, because of a neighbouring store's extension plans. he moved to his present premises. Mr. Haywood started as an apprentice in 1912, and subsequently opened his own business in Queensgate, Bolton. He is a past-president of the Bolton Pharmaceutical Association.

#### **OVERSEAS VISITS**

MR. K. H. R. COLL'ARD (sales director, Roussel Laboratories, Ltd.), has just returned from a visit to Kenya and South Africa where he has been reviewing the progress of Roussel development in those countries.

#### **DEATHS**

BREARLEY.—On January 29, Mr. Robert Brearley, M.P.S., Branch End, Gildersome, nr. Leeds. Mr. Brearley qualified in 1923 and was for about twenty-eight years superintendent pharmacist of Morley Industrial Co-operative Society, Ltd. He was a member of Rotary and a staunch Methodist.

CASLEY.—Recently, Mr. Benjamin Lawson Casley, 15 Feltrim Avenue, Exeter. Mr. Casley, who qualified in 1921, carried on business for some time as a chemist in Magdalen Street, Exeter. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

CUNDALL.—In Middlesbrough General Hospital on February 6, Mr. Ellis Stubbs Cundall, M.P.S., Station Pharmacy, Nunthorpe, nr. Middlesbrough. Mr. Cundall qualified in 1930.

KIRBY.—On January 24, following injuries received in a road accident, Mr. Fairbank Kirby, the founder and a director of Fairbank Kirby, Ltd., Ropery Street, Grimsby, Lincs, aged cighty-eight, Mr. Kirby established the business in 1894, and was actively engaged in it up to the time of his death.

PARKER.—On January 25, Mr. Rodney Flockton Parker, M.P.S., 11 Palace Avenue, Paignton, Devon. Mr. Parker qualified in 1929.

SHUTTLEWORTH. — On January 25, Mr. Robert Shuttleworth, M.P.S., 24 Hatherley Avenue, Crosby, Liverpool, 23, aged fifty-eight.

YOUNG.—On February 6, Mr. James Clements Young, F.P.S., 16 Albert Road, West Bridgford, Nottingham, Mr. Young was president of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain in 1945–46. After qualifying in 1894, he spent the first eighteen years of his business career in pharmaceutical laboratories, first with James Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester, and later with Boots Pure Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, Afterwards he went into retail business on his own account in North London, He was a past-president of the North London Pharmaceutical Association, a past-president of the London County Pharmaceutical Association and for many years a member of the Middlesex Pharmaceutical Committee.



Mr. A. R. Cross writes:—The passing of James Clements Young breaks an association of forty years. As a business competitor first of all and a fellow pharmacist; then as a co-director of Unichem, Ltd., and other pharmaceutical ventures; finally as a close and valued friend. Vividly one remembers him with his charming and talented wife (what a delightful lady she was) taking a leading part in the affairs of

the North London Association. Before 1939 the social functions of that branch were the highlights of the year. Young's contemporaries, James Downing, Jimmy Anderson, Joe Hearle, Herbert Skinner, George Weiss with him and many others unnamed, were wellknown figures of an age that has passed. Up till 1947 Mr. J. C. Young was in business association with Mr. A. W. Harrison under the title of Young & Harrison, Ltd., operating several branches in North London. In that year the company was taken over by Cross of Enfield, but Mr. Young retained his directorship. Until quite recently he preserved a buoyant step and a lively interest in pharmaceutical and world affairs. He passed the last few years of his life on the outskirts of the City of Nottingham. Across the road, so to speak, was the Trent Bridge ground, where he was able to follow his beloved cricket. "Jimmy" Young was a kind, devout and tender-hearted gentleman. He was the epitome of everything decent and Christian. To his daughter, Dr. E. McKinna, goes the deepest sympathy of all who knew him.

#### BRANCH AND ASSOCIATION EVENTS

HALIFAX

#### Annual Dinner

THERE was an attendance of 124 at the recent annual dinner of Halifax Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Jeffrey Thornton (president) was in the chair. The toast of the Society was proposed by Dr. J. M. Rowson and Mr. E. A. Brocklehurst responded. Representatives from several other local branches were present and Mr. W. Wright (chairman, Bradford Branch, Pharmaceutical Society) responded to "The Visitors."

**GRIMSBY** 

#### **Annual Dinner and Dance**

THERE was a good attendance at the annual dinner and dance of Grimsby Pharmacists' Association, held in Cleethorpes recently. The toast of "The Association" was proposed by the mayor of Cleethorpes (councillor A. R. Slaney). Responding the Association's president (Mr. J. A. Cooke), commented on the effect upon pharmacists of the Common Market plan. Mr. J. A. Hollins proposed "The Visitors," Dr. J. Burn replying.

BRISTOL

#### " A Key Figure"

THE pharmacist was a key figure in plans to treat patients at home instead of in hospital, said Mr. J. Wright (secretary, National Pharmaceutical Union) in addressing members of Bristol Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society at their annual dinner on January 24. The Health Minister's new hospital plan, he said, put the emphasis on domicilary treatment. The average cost of keeping a patient in hospital for one week was £25, whereas the average cost of a prescription was 8s. He believed the suggestion that the number of out-patients should be reduced was sound, but emphasised the importance of safeguards for hospital pharmacists

where their salaries were linked to the number of patients. He suggested that such a proposal could mean an opportunity for hospital pharmacists to engage in research.

KING'S LYNN

#### **Black Magic**

THE speaker at a meeting of King's Lynn Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society on January 31 was Mr. Patrick Bowles and his subject "Witchcraft." Many of the traditional materials favoured by the sorcerers of the past were still in present-day use, he said. The speaker cited the examples of aconite and belladonna. He also instanced a recent case in Great Britain (as an example of how primitive superstitions still lingered with a few individuals), of a mother who gave her child a roast mouse to consume . . . as a treatment for whooping cough.

#### GREAT YARMOUTH

#### "Galling for the Minister"

SPEAKING at the annual dinner of the Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft Branch of the Society recently, Mr. H. S. Matthes (chairman, Yarmouth Executive Council) said that while it must be admitted that drug manufacturers spent a lot of money on research, it must be galling for the Minister of Health to know he had no control over that expenditure or the cost and extent of sales promotion. He said that the companies could cover the cost of that by the price of their products in Great Britain (sold mainly through the National Health Service) yet sell them to other countries very much under that price. "We, as consumers, are paying for that research and other countries are getting the benefit," Mr. Matthes stated. "No one can tell us how much the cost of drugs is going to be," he went on, "and the only control is by exhortation, and if anyone is sick and tired of exhortation about the cost

of drugs, I am. I think you [pharmacists] are very lucky people, for you only have to dispense what is prescribed and it is not in your power to control it." Mr. T. Tosh (Branch chairman) who had proposed "The Guests," to which Mr. Matthes had responded, said that the dilemma that faced pharmacists today was that not only were they professional men, but traders as well. "The fact that we are professional men is sometimes forgotten in negotiations with Government departments," he said.

#### BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL

#### **Justly Proud**

BIRKENHEAD and Wirral Pharmacists' Association held its annual dinner and dance on February I, when the guests included the mayor of Birkenhead (Mrs Dorothy Melville), Miss M. A. Burr (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society), and Mr. H. Humphreys Jones (president, Liverpool Chemists' Association and chairman of the Branch). The mayor said that the Society, formed in 1841, could be justly proud of its achievements. The chemist was a counsellor, friend and adviser to many ordinary people. Miss Burr congratulated the Association on having elected Mrs. E. N. J. Jones as its first lady president. She thanked members of the Branch for their contributions to the Society's convalescent home, in which the "Wirral room" had been furnished and recarpeted. Mrs. E. N. J. Jones, in welcoming the guests, made special reference to Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, whom she described as the "grand old man of the profession."

#### COVENTRY AND WARWICKSHIRE "A Step Forward"

Members of Coventry and Warwickshire Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society were addressed by Mr. Allen Aldington (a member of Council) on January 16, who had taken the place of Mr. T. Heseltine who was unable to be present. The chairman (Mr. H. S. Linton), presented Mr. Allinton). Linton) presented Mr. Aldington with a cheque for £50 in aid of the Pharmaceutical Society's Benevolent Fund, for which Mr. Aldington thanked the Branch and gave an outline of the work of the Benevolent Fund Committee. He went on to speak about the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy and mentioned particularly the evidence submitted by the council to the Government's Working party on Medicines Legislation. appointment by the Society's Council of public-relations consultants was the next matter to be discussed. The speaker said that the prime function at the moment was to project a correct image of pharmacy to the public. Passing to the chief topic of the meetingthe current negotiations of the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee, Mr. Aldington commented that the invitation to the secretary and registrar of the Society (Mr. F. W. Adams) to attend the meetings of the Contractors committee was "a step forward and a great advantage." There seemed to be a changing climate of opinion in the profession in support of the Society participating in the discussions.

#### TRADE NOTES

For Correction.—Allcock Products, Ltd., Ormskirk, Lancs, point out that their telegraphic address, as given in the Trade Directory section of the C. & D. Diary and Year-book, 1962, should be Allpro and not as printed.

Scottish Distributors.—Sidney Margolis, Ltd., Margo House, Hemp Row, London, S.E.17, have appointed Samuel S. Goldberg & Co., Ltd., 6 Bishop Street, Glasgow, C.3, selling agents for the company's products to retail chemists in Scotland.

Deliveries After the Budget.—Marketing Facilities, Ltd., 197 Lyham Road, London, S.W.2, point out that their announcement concerning Nighttan occupying three pages of this issue should have included the statement: "Goods and invoices will not be dispatched until after Budget."

Nutrile Rubber Gloves. — Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd. (General Rubber Goods Division), P.O. Box 151, Cambridge Street, Manchester, 1, point out that the men's range of their nitrile rubber gloves and gauntlets is available in sizes 9, 10 and 11; the women's range as gloves only in small, medium and large sizes.

Tranquilliser Prices Reduced.—With increased sales of Stelazine, claimed to be now one of the most widely prescribed of tranquillising drugs, Smith Kline & French Laboratories, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts, state that there has come a decrease in the cost, the benefit of which they have been able to pass on.

No Longer Marketed. — Benger Laboratories, Ltd., Holmes Chapel, Ches, announce that they are discontinuing the marketing of their speciality Cavodil (pheniprazine). Supplies will continue to be available for some time, but chemists who consider that the stocks they hold are above requirements will be given full credit on returning them, either direct or through their usual wholesaler.

New Warehouse Operational. Graham Tatford & Co., Ltd., Portsmouth, announce that they are now in occupation of their new warehouse and offices at 136 Kingston Road, Portsmouth (tel.: 60216; automatic answering on 60218). There was little or no interruption of normal services, the whole of the stock, equipment and fittings having been transferred from the old address during the week-end by the company's own staff and reassembled ready for opening as usual on the Monday morning.

#### **Bonus Offers**

ALLEN & HANBURYS, LTD., Bethnal Green, London, E.2. Haliborange tablets. Allenburys pastilles. Dequadin lozenges. Capriton tablets. Special display or special offers were withdrawn on February 10.

Burroughs Wellcome & Co., 183 Euston Road, London, N.W.1. Marzine. 3 doz. at thirteen to doz.; 6 doz. at fourteen to doz.; 12 doz. or more at fourteen to doz. plus deferred payment.

Rose Kia-ora Sales Co., Grosvenor Road, St. Albans, Herts. Suncrush. 2s. per case bonus until April 30.

#### **NEW PRODUCTS AND PACKS**

Anti-inflammatory Cream.—Genatosan, Ltd., Loughborough, Leics, are introducing in March under the name Pixcyl H.C. a white non-greasy cream containing 0.5 per cent, of hydrocortisone acetate and a 0.72 per cent, of a purified coal fraction designed to be therapeutically equivalent to 3 per cent. coal tar. The cream is claimed to combine anti-inflammatory and anti-pruritic properties with a stimulant action. Its indications are eczematous and pruritic conditions in which infection is absent. The pack is a 15-gm, tube.

Respiratory Stimulant. — T.H.A. (tacrine; 1:2:3:4-tetrahydro-5-aminoacridine hydrochloride) is being marketed by Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., Fulton House, Empire Way, Wembley, for use as a respiratory and central-nervous-system stimulant in poisoning by morphine or barbiturates; or with succinyl choline to prolong muscle relaxation in anæsthesia, etc. It is available as injection solution in box of five 2-mil ampoules each containing 30 mgm. of T.H.A. and in 10-mil multidose vial, 15 mgm. per mil; and in container of 100 15-mgm, tablets.

Ergotamine Sublingually. — Bayer Products division of Winthrop Group, Ltd., Winthrop House, Surbiton-upon-Thames, Surrey, are making available



to medical practitioners from February 12 a new product, Lingraine, formulated from ergotamine tartrate as a sublingual tablet. Each Lingraine tablet contains 2 mgm. of the tartrate. The tablet is peppermint-flavoured and compounded from material of an extremely small particle size. The pack contains three gold foil strips of four. The product is subject to S1 of the Poisons Rules.

Redesigned Packs.—The D.D.D. Co., Ltd., 94 Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts, have adopted a new style for their range of D.D.D. preparations. Each product in the range is now in a white carton bearing text in black and a cross device in green and red bearing the three D's.

Two New Shampoos. — Morgan's Pomade Co., Ltd., 122 Maidstone Road, Footscray, Sidcup, Kent, are marketing two new shampoos: a pink liquid for oily hair and a white cream for dry hair. Each is available in one-shampoo sachet and in bottle containing enough for four shampoos. Messrs. Morgan point out that a leaflet describing the new shampoos is going out in all jars of the company's products leaving the factory.

Cologne and Lavender. — André Philippe, Ltd., 71 Gowan Avenue, London, S.W.6, are marketing a new eau de Cologne and lavender water packed in swan-neck bottles, with matching labels and white caps, 1 doz, bottles per outer. The products are described as being a full-bodied Cologne and lavender and "extremely keen value." Messrs. Philippe are in a position to commence delivery immediately.

Additions to Range.—The Golden Babe range of baby products of Lilia-White (Sales), Ltd., Bessemer Road, Welwyn Garden City, Herts, has been



extended by the inclusion of Golden Babe tissues, toilet tissue and disposable masks. The masks, identical with those used in leading maternity hospitals, are for the first time available for mothers to avoid passing on cold or 'flu germs when handling their babies at home.

A New Make-up Shade. — A new shade, "dawn petal," is now available in the Richard Hudnut Flatter-Glo tinted fluid make-up. "Dawn petal" is a light colour designed to blend with the Spring fashion trend. The Flatter-Glo range now presents seven shades.



Testers on stands and show material are available. Each shade card can carry an actual size tube of Flatter-Glo. The pack is a gilt-topped plastic tube. Manufacturers are Richard Hudnut. Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants.

Cosmetics for the Spring.—A series of new Harriet Hubbard Ayer cosmetic preparations are being marketed by the distributors Molyneux et Cie (Designs and Perfumes), Ltd., 63 Grosvenor

Street, London, W.1. "Total film" is a combined treatment and make-up base. It is claimed to supply the skin with "a perfectly balanced compound to ensure the skin's vitality and elasticity," to disguise small blemishes, and to form "a perfect, luminous colour base." "Total film" is available in five shades. A new, transparent face powder, described as revolutionary, is transparent and comes in one shade. It may

be used on any colour foundation, any shade of skin, all the year round, the effect being to make the skin look matt and velvety smooth, but not powdered. Under artificial light the powder gives exceptional luminosity. A new lipstick, "Transparent rose," tints the lips to a pale pink and gives them "a smooth glowing texture." Under artificial light the contour may be enhanced by outlining with a slightly deeper shade.



MARKETING CONFERENCE: Representatives of the Scholl Mfg. Co., Ltd., photographed at their annual marketing conference in London in January. At the top table are Messrs, T. Griffith Jones (sales manager), and E. Temy, Wm. H. Scholl, and M. R. Brecknock (directors).

#### **EXPANSION PLANS**

PARKE, DAVIS & CO. announce plans to establish, with the Reilly Tar and Chemical Corporation, Indianapolis, two jointly-owned companies to produce and market chemicals in Europe. A new production unit for bulk and fine chemicals comes into operation in 18-24 months as part of a more than \$3 millions investment. The Reilly Corporation holds process patents on the manufacture of synthetic pyridine, a basic chemical widely used to control acids in chemical reactions, for producing a water-repellent, and as an intermediate in making certain drugs and chemicals. The new plant will also produce bulk chemicals such as picolines and cyanopyridines.

J. BIBBY & SONS, LTD., are making extensive alterations to the solvent extraction plant in their Liverpool factory so that hexane can be used instead of trichlorethylene for extracting oil from oilseeds. The company state that hexane has the advantage of being cheaper than trichlorethylene and results in lower processing costs but is highly inflammable (trichlorethylene is non-inflammable). The modernised plant comprises two extractors, one being a completely new one called Rotocel that operates like a merry-go-round. The prepared seed is fed into a compartment that rotates, and solvent is sprayed on to it to dissolve out the oil. When the round trip is completed the extracted seed drops out and a fresh supply of seed is introduced. The other extractor is one of the machines at present in use. In it the seed is extracted in small buckets with perforated bottoms, the solvent pouring through the seed. The cost of the alterations will be in the region of £250,000; the work is being carried out under the supervision of the Blaw Knox Chemical Engineering Co. and it is hoped that the new plant will be in operation in

Compost Activators. — A range of horticultural chemical products marketed by Fertosan, Ltd., 91 Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton, includes Fertosan compost activator containing nitrogen-fixing and cellulose-degrading bacteria, a manure maker containing Fertosan bulked with "vitalisers," a blended hop manure, lawn conditioner and a slug and snail killer.

Rooting Material for Seeds and Cuttings.—New packs, prices and leaflets are announced by Nickerson Bros. (Grimsby), Ltd., Maude Street, Grimsby, Lincs, for their speciality Rootine,

ROOTINE

a rooting material for seeds and cuttings. Rootine is made from powdered and exfoliated volcanic rock. Unlike any other rooting material, the makers claim, it may be used over and over again by simply resterilising it in hot water. The product is claimed more effective than other media for establishing strong root growth for seeds,

bulbs and cuttings, and to have exceptional moisture retention properties. The new packs are brightly coloured in green, pink and black. Inside the large box is an 8-p, instruction leaflet and kit providing the requisites for growing seeds, bulbs and cuttings on a kitchen clothes line.

HORTICULTURAL TRADE NOTES

Display Stand for Garden Products.—Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull, announce the availability of a new three-step display "merchandiser" for their four garden products: Thrive, Spurt, Clean Lawn and Clean Leaf. The merchandiser holds eight small and twelve large cartons of Thrive, six drums of Spurt, three large and six small Clean Lawn and six Clean Leaf bottles.



DISPLAY AND SALES STANDS: Left, A floor display, size 17 x 15 x 29 in, high (excluding "crowner"), from which customers select own size of Suregrip rubber gloves in packet containing pair plus extra right hand, Makers: London Rubber (Industries), Ltd., Chingford, London, E.4. Right, A floor stand for the Thrive range of horticultural products of Reckitt & Sons, Ltd., Hull. Yorks.

#### SOCIETY OF COSMETIC CHEMISTS

Skin penetrability discussed at joint meeting

THE Society of Cosmetic Chemists of Great Britain and surface-activity group, Society of Chemical Industry, held a joint meeting in London, recently, at which MR, R. T. TREGEAR (Chemical Defence Experimental Establishment, Porton) presented a paper entitled "The Structures which Limit the Penetrability of Skin." The lecturer said it was well known that skin was much less penetrable than most other tissues of the body, and there was strong evidence that the impenetrable layer was the stratum corneum (the outermost layer of the epidermis). Mr. Tregear explained its impenetrability in terms of the internal structures, their electrical properties, and electronmicroscope observations. The speaker's hypothesis prompted considerable discussion.

Mr. N. J. Van Abbe asked about the effect of varying thickness of horny layer on different parts of the body upon skin penetration and sought a general view on the reliability of excised skin experiments in comparison with in vivo techniques; what account, he asked, had been taken of the sex of the individual in skin penetration studies? What was the effect of ph? Mr. Tregear replied that Marzulli had noted an inverse correlation between stratum corneum thickness and penetrability to tri-n-propyl phosphate. Excised skin provided a preparation on which rapid and reliable comparative measurements could be made (as in evaluating different methods of applying penetrants). It usually had a lower permeability than skin in vivo owing, he believed, to the diffusional resistance in the dermis, so that absolute values obtained on excised skin should always be checked in vivo. All the speaker's experiments had been done on adult male subjects; a pH in excess of eleven greatly increased skin permeability.

#### **Penetration Rates**

Dr. J. J. Mausner wondered whether the comparative rates of penetration of anions and cations had been measured and how they compared. steric effects been observed with larger molecules, and from a cosmetic point of view which structures or functional groupings would aid penetration? What was the basic force behind penetration? Mr. Tregear replied that there was no significant difference between any of the ions so far studied. However, as the penetrability varied widely between individuals, a small systematic difference between ions would be obscured. The speaker did not know of any description of steric effects on penetrability. The most obvious factors, which probably aided penetration, were small molecular size and high solubility in both lipoids and water. The force behind penetration was a concentration or, more strictly, an activity gradient.

Dr. J. B. Matthews pointed out that, in the initial stages of penetration there was, apparently, a pseudo induction period in the penetration rate plotted against time curve, which Mr. Tregear had attributed to the time taken for

the skin to become saturated. Whilst that explanation was acceptable when the data were obtained by measuring the radioactive substance after it had passed through a sample of exciscd skin, it was not obvious that it would also apply to data obtained by measuring the rate of disappearance of a surface layer placed on a sample of skin in vivo. Mr. Tregear commented that, when the disappearance of a surface layer was measured by the reduction in-particle emission of an isotopelabelled penetrant, the significance of the measurement depended on the range of the particle. High-energy particles passed through the epidermis with little loss, so that reduction in their emission at the surface showed that the penetrant has entered the circulation or moved deep into the dermis. Lowenergy particles were appreciably absorbed by the epidermis, so that reduction in their emission showed movement into the barrier structures. The former should therefore demonstrate the delay period, the latter should not.

Mr. A. W. Holmes wanted to know what were the differences in technique that gave rise to the different amounts of material removed. Mr. Tregear: "We have used Szakall's technique when we wished to obtain 'stratum conjunctum' membranes rather than particles. In our experience variation of the humidity of the stratum corneum influences the production of such sheets of cells." If the skin surface was rapidly dried after keeping the skin covered for some hours, a thick membrane could usually be pulled off.

Dr. P. A. Isherwood asked whether is was not inevitable that the isolation of a membrane from the skin (such as the stratum corneum compactum) would introduce errors when compared with full thickness skin. The lecturer replied that differences between an isolated membrane and its parent structure might well be artifacts of the former's preparation. In Marzulli's experiments the membrane and the skin had similar permeabilities. Unless two artifacts compensated, that showed that the membrane contained most of the skin skin.

#### PRODUCTS OF THE HONEY BEE

Enfield chemists hear them reviewed

"SOME Products of the Honey Bee" was the title of an address given recently to the Enfield Chemists' Association by Dr. C. A. BIRCH.

Dr. Birch pointed out that economically the bee's greatest value was in ensuring pollination. He cited the example of a blackcurrant grower who had increased his yield per acre four or five times by introducing hives into the area.

Honey was generally produced from nectar. Chemically it consisted of dextrose and laevulose, and it was usually laevorotary. Dextrorotatory honey was derived from honey dew (a sticky substance found on certain plants). Pollen grains were useful in determining the source of the honey. One retailer of "pure English honey" was prosecuted for adulteration when eucalyptus pollen was discovered in his products.

The use of honey in pharmacy, particularly in linetuses, was well known. More recently its hygroscopic and bac-

tericidal properties had led to its use in surgical dressings. A new form of the substance was dehydrated honey, which came in hard flaky pieces, rather like shellac. Made by vacuum distillation, it was used in making confectionery, because its lack of stickiness made for ease in handling. "Royal jelly," a secretion from the pharyngeal glands of worker bees, had been treated as "a sort of wonder substance" in the advertising of some cosmetics but none of those claims stood up to scientific investigation, the speaker stated.

Bee venom had its place in medicine. It was obtained by allowing young bees to sting through a silicone sheet, The yield was about 0.1 mgm. per bee.

Replying to questions, Dr. BIRCH thought that the best treatment for a bee sting was the administration preferably orally or parenterally of anti-histamine. Local application was of limited value. The removal of the sting with forceps should not be attempted.



WINNING SALES TEAM: Tankards raised in celebration by the first trophy-winning sales team of Gillette Safety Razor Co., Great West Road, Isleworth, Middlesex. They are the district two (Central London) team who received the company's new "district of the year" award and inscribed tankards. Third from right is Brian Godbold, "salesman of the year," who chose a three-piece suite (£100).



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TELEGRAMS: "CHEMICUS ESTRAND, LONDON"
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#### Backing-up the Tooth-brush

An increased interest in dental hygiene in modern times has been reflected in a growing demand for tooth-pastes and tooth-brushes, but dental caries has, unfortunately, not receded commensurately. Lack of roughage in modern diet has been suggested as being responsible for lack of success against the condition, but that may not be the only factor involved.

Keeping teeth clean requires a measure of self-discipline, and even when regular habits of hygiene have been achieved, the opportunity is not always present to remove débris promptly. Hence it may remain on the teeth for relatively long periods. The use of raw fruit, especially apples, chewed after meals, has been advocated, not only for the resultant mechanical cleaning action, but also because mastication stimulates the salivary flow. Investigations designed to test experimentally the value of apples in that way produced encouraging results, though the interpretation was based on a relatively small number of children in the groups.

One of the problems in carrying out research work on the most effective means of attaining dental hygiene was to arrive at a quantitative method of measuring the cleaning efficiency of experimental products. That problem was overcome in a series of tests by Clark and others (British Dental Journal, 1961. 111. 244) by using test biscuits containing iron oxide. By that means it was ascertained that stimulating the production of saliva increased the removal rate of the débris. That, in turn, led to consideration of the use of tablets containing salivary stimulants. Clark and his colleagues found that débris is effectively removed when the salivary flow is stimulated by acids, such as citric or malic; by salts such as sodium chloride; or by sweet substances such as mannitol and sorbitol. Dental-cleaning tablets containing combinations of such stimulants were investigated and it was found that the tablets remove carbohydrate débris from the teeth as effectively as brushing. One formula used was: Sorbitol, 92 per cent.; malic acid, 4 per cent.; sodium chloride, 2 per cent.; tricalcium phosphate, 2 per cent. The tricalcium phosphate was added to prevent any erosive effect of the acids on the dental enamel. Tablets to that formula were not found to produce sorbitol or mannitol adaptation in oral bacteria. Their use caused a copious flow of saliva.

There remains, however, some doubt whether dentalcleaning tablets can altogether replace brushing of the teeth, which has the advantages of polishing the teeth and massaging the gums. The new products are to be regarded rather as adjuncts to what might be termed "traditional" methods. They offer a way of cleaning teeth when brushing is not possible.

#### Pharmacists' Self-defence

On another page a contributor, Mr. H. Long, of Bristol, argues in favour of a new organisational set-up in pharmacy. The subject is topical, in fact overdue for consideration as to how obvious gaps may be filled. One approach is that of the N.P.U., which is sponsoring an Associates Section on which we passed comment last week. Briefly, Mr. Long's theme is that the Pharmaceutical Society cannot undertake the defence of members' financial interests, that the National Pharmaceutical Union's defence functions have been limited to pharmacists in business on their own account, and that, within the whole membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, the proportion of pharmacists who will be employees throughout their lives has greatly increased. Employed pharmacists, he argues, need an organisation, in which they shall have exclusive rights of membership, and he outlines essential features for its successful operation, though he gives no clue as to how it may secure the even more necessary success of becoming established. Each other sectional interest should have its own exclusive organisation, but they should all, according to his proposals, be linked in a Confederation, with the functions of mediating between the sections when differences arise between them, while presenting a solid front to the outside world.

We do not ourselves believe that Mr. Long has found the right answer. In particular we do not believe that so large and miscellaneous a body could act effectively for "any single group" of pharmacists, though it might lend moral support to the group acting on its own behalf. However, we cannot but commend him for the amount of thought he has given to the subject when all too many have given all too little thought to it for all too long. By analysing the limitations in existing bodies in pharmacy he has challenged others to do some clear thinking on the subject, uncoloured by illusions. We hope the challenge will be taken up.

#### A Cloud on the Horizon

Some of the information contained in the recently issued annual progress report of the Spar Grocery chain will undoubtedly cause disquiet among retail pharmacists. In the few years the chain has been established in Britain, membership has grown to 3,410 (from 750 in 1958) and turnover to £34 millions a year: the target is £100 millions by 1965.

During the financial year 1960-61—the first in which goods were introduced under Spar's own label—sales reached £269,000. The report adds: "Development of the range and volume of sales constitutes one of the most satisfactory achievements of the organisation, and the record to date assures Spar that it will have achieved sales of over £750,000 when the current financial year ends in April." The Spar brand range is to be expanded and there are now plans to add to it a number of "non-food items." What the non-food items are to be is not divulged, but in view of the past record of "special" cut-price offers by the chain of branded aerosols, paper tissues, etc., and the target they have set themselves to treble turnover in three years, it seems certain that chemists' goods will be among them.



#### OPEN SHOP"

UNSCRIPTED COMMENTARY ON THE SPECIAL PROBLEMS OF THE PHARMACIST IN RETAIL PHARMACY

E. C. TENNER

O excuse is needed for referring once again at this season to the shadow that possible purchase-tax reductions cast over our trade. It is comprchensible that the 1962 Budget provisions may at least include the removal of the 10 per cent, surcharge on purchase tax. We shall therefore have to gear ourselves up to reduce the prices of hundreds of items in our shops by small amounts as quickly as possible after any announcement. None of us is anxious to add to the extra work we are bound to be involved in by these price reductions. That is why we greatly appreciate the offers of Messrs. Max Factor, Revlon and Goya and all who, in the event of a purchase-tax reduction, automatically allow us a credit note for a proportion of the tax loss involved on all invoices in months preceding the Budget, it being unnecessary for us to take any steps at all. That fair acceptance of a share of our losses greatly encourages us to maintain our stocks of the lines concerned and to encourage sales of those manufacturers' products. The more of them we sell, the larger the credit and the less we lose by the reductions.

#### Intolerable Demands on Time

Sale-or-return, on-consignment, schemes offered to us by such firms as Arden, Yardley and Coty involve signing and posting agreements, making-up large minimum orders during the winter months, checking and specially marking the great varieties of lines, and keeping special stocks and making special returns to obtain remission of tax on new stocks held at Budget day. All those requirements make intolerable demands on our time, and many of us will take the line of least resistance and run our stocks down by waiting for the Budget announcement before reordering after Christmas, and then bearing the loss on our stocks ourselves, feeling all the time that those manufacturers have left us to shoulder a burden which they should, in fairness, be sharing.

That the tax is so much higher on cosmetics is no reason at all why the medicine manufacturers should not follow the good example set by Max Factor, Revlon and Goya. There is still time for manufacturers to change their minds. If there is no tax reduction they will still have gained valuable goodwill at no cost.

#### Concerned to Survive

Surprisingly, Ward, Blenkinsop & Co., Ltd., write to remind us that "When Panets were introduced we expressed the intention of restricting this product, as well as our Gon chilblain tablets and any further proprietaries, to the pharmaceutical profession." They tell us they are disappointed with the amount of display of Panets compared with unrestricted analgesics; then "although Panets' sales have reached their initial target share of the chemist's trade, that outlet represents a smaller proportion of the whole analgesics market than we had believed . . . in order to maintain the volume of advertising, we must also open up certain other outlets for Panets, while retaining the chemists-only policy for Gon." The letter closes offering, to pharmacists only, more advantageous terms on Panets. The terms are not specified, but are available from the company's representatives. So Messrs. Ward, Blenkinsop want the best of both worlds. It is in my recollection that paracetamol was pioneered by Bayer Products, Ltd., as Panadol tablets. Panets were a cheaper tablet of the same drug, and retail sales of them were pioneered by pharmacists. Now they are

to be distributed more widely through "certain other channels," and pharmacists are to be encouraged to buy more of them at special and "more advantageous" terms. My reaction to all this is simple. I have often described the fallacy of purchasing large quantities on special terms, and that applies specially to an article which is simply paracetamol under another name. From now on I shall put my efforts behind selling Panadol. If a cheaper price is required I shall push my own brand of paracetamol tablets, just as, indeed, I sell my own brand of aspirin tablets, I am concerned for my own survival as a distribution channel, and the "certain other channels" to be wooed by Messrs. Ward, Blenkinsop are my dangerous and greedy competitors, who would cheerfully put me out of business. Incidentally, I noted that the list of directors on the W.B. & Co., Ltd., notehead did not include the suffix M.P.S, to any of the names. Perhaps those directors are envisaging a sale of Panets on the same scale as that of Aspro.

How the advertising of medicines impinges on professional ethics is a subject that needs more deliberation than many of us give it. Consider the case of the old-age pensioner with a cold and cough who says "I need a 2s, size of X brand (an expensively advertised analgesic tablet) but I just cannot afford it until I get this week's pension. I must wait." People like her cannot ever afford to pay for the advertising of that sort of nostrum.

#### Frightened by Forecasts

In spite of the B.B.C. weather forecasters, nearly every week now we enjoy at least two fine days on which it seems spring has arrived. Remainders of 1961 sun spectacles and tanning and anti-tanning lotions are gradually finding their way back into the shop display. Staff holidays have been arranged, and my locum is booked. Soon the rest of the summer supplies must be ordered, of course for post-Budget delivery, and then to settle down and speculate hopefully about Easter, Whitsun and the number of gale warnings we can expect in August! I believe we should all enjoy our weather more and observe it better if there were fewer official forecasts. Elderly people (who are now in a majority) are often frightened by the weather forecaster into believing the weather is much worse than in fact it is—then, fearing to trust their own judgment, they do not venture out and our shop sales diminish. Those thoughts were prompted by a conversation I have just had with a young man of eightyfive who has been told by his doctor that the time has come for him to sell his business, which has kept him out in the streets of my town every day in all weathers very happily. He said: "I shall still go out every day-what a lot I should miss if I didn't!"

#### **NEW BOOKS**

#### The Export Trade

CLIVE M. SCHMITTHOFF, LL.D., Stevens & Sons, Ltd., 11 New Fetter Lane, London, E.C.4, 10 x 6 in Pp. 469.

Now in its fourth edition, this book, which deals with the law and practice of international trade, includes six new chapters dealing with standardisation of terms in inter-national trade; market information for exporters; tariff privileges for British exporters; restrictive trade practices; tax law and proof of origin of goods. The chapter on Export Credit Guarantees has been rewritten.

## A suggested machinery of DEFENCE FOR THE PHARMACIST

#### Why not a Conference of Pharmacy Associations?

H. LONG

OOKING back over the forty years since qualification, one recalls many and varied efforts to set up, and maintain, effective machinery for the protection of the pharmacist

In certain limited spheres there has been some measure of success but, taking pharmacy as a whole, the results have been disappointing. Much has been blamed on the alleged apathy of the rank and file—a fairly constant complaint over the years, yet one feels that that has often been accepted too readily as an excuse for inaction. It is manifest in all bodies dependent upon voluntary effort that the number of people willing to do is pathetically small, while those willing to let them do are the overwhelming majority.

#### Tribute to Those Who Have Served

When we recall that, in the world of pharmacy, certainly until relatively recent years, the individual has, of necessity, had to devote long hours to routine work—"thinking in grains," to use the traditional phrase, thus making any voluntary work a real burden—we must the more admire, and profoundly respect, the few who, over the years and in various parts of the country, have devoted themselves to the service of their fellow pharmacists. In more recent years a further factor in discouraging individual effort has developed. With the spread in many directions of State and communal "planning" there has been created in the public mind a mysterious "they," regarded as the proper source for all action. The practical effect has been the individual reaction, namely that, in any problem, somebody else should do something about it.

That is indeed a sad commentary, but the conclusion seems inescapable that, in the minds of the majority of individuals today, the regard for, and desire to cmulate, the examples of individual voluntary service already referred to, is far less than it was in the past. Since it is generally agreed that much needs to be done in the world of pharmacy, it will be seen that a start needs to be made on reawakening the spirit of voluntary service and bringing about the realisation that anything requiring to be done for the improvement of the lot of the pharmacist must be done by pharmacists themselves. Crude as that may appear the simple truth is that nobody else cares. "They," whoever that mysterious body may be, show themselves responsive only to power, in whatever form it is presented.

As a brief definition not to be found in standard dictionaries, "evolution" may be described as "something that happens to people," "revolution" as "something that the people choose to make happen." In pharmacy today revolution according to that definition is called for—not revolution in the more familiar sense of course, but an organised approach to the problems of the day—first a decision on the kind of set-up desired, and then to go all out for its achievement.

What is wanted? A brief look at the history of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain shows that as an original voluntary foundation it had as one of its objectives within the law to protect pharmacy and pharmacists. After about seventy years of life, the courts decided that the Society could no longer exercise that function, and almost immediately thereafter was born the R.P.U... the National Pharmaceutical Union as it is today. That organisation over the years has done yeoman service in the organisation and defence of its members, but its membership has, of course, been limited to pharmacists in business "on their

own account." It must be remembered that, in adopting its constitution, the Union was largely carrying on the tradition of the parent Society, and it should also be recalled that, though at that time the number of employee pharmacists had increased considerably, in the minds of the great majority of them there was still the idea of "own account" as the ultimate goal.

In the past forty years the number of "life-time" employee pharmacists has greatly increased in proportion to the whole, with the expansion of manufacturing, wholesale, retail, hospital and other pharmaceutical activitics. A measure of protection is available to some of those employed pharmacists through the existing organisations in their respective groups, but there remains a need for a unified body on a national basis, to which any individual pharmacist, or any one of the groups within pharmacy can look for guidance and, if necessary, protection.

Looking for the moment at the ways of "getting things done," we find that the bodies that have attained success in that direction are political parties, industrial and investment concerns, trade associations and trade unions. More quietly, but often with satisfying effect, results are obtained by the associations representing the professions of which an outstanding example is the British Medical Association. Expressed baldly, success is found to be a matter of pressure of the right type in the right place and at the right time.

Many interests are common to all pharmacists, whatever their sphere of operation, and it should be recognised that membership of the Pharmaceutical Society, nominally 100 per cent. by law, urgently requires to become active by voluntary effort on the part of many more people than at present. Attendance at branch meetings and the annual voting for Council membership are all too depressing indices of the consistently low interest of members.

It remains true, however, at least so far as concerns financial interests, that the Society cannot undertake the defence of a member. Since, additionally, it is now the recognised administrator of a part of the Statute law, there must arise occasions when it becomes desirable to put a case to the Society on behalf either of an individual or of a section of the membership.

#### "National and Representative"

Such a task could be undertaken by a body national in scope and representative of all sectional interests. Under the plan envisaged by the writer no pharmacist would require to be a voluntary member of more than one organisation appropriate to his particular sphere, in order to ensure for himself the availability of protective and "interest promotional" services. Each such organisation would be represented on an advisory and executive national group, with such a title as, for instance, "C.P.A." (Conference of Pharmacy Associations). That body would be in a position to give valuable service, both internally (as adviser and, if desired, mediator, between two member groups such as the N.P.U. and employee pharmacists in retail), or externally, acting for all pharmacists, or for any single group of them, according to circumstances. As envisaged the task is very much one of bringing about coherent relations between the various existing bodies and providing for active collaboration between them.

There is, however, one gap... for pharmacists employed in retail there appears no existing organisation with mem-

bership exclusive to them. Such a body would fulfil all the functions of a trade union, and would need to be registered as such. Incidentally, and especially in pharmacy, those functions cover a much wider field than salary negotiations.

It is perhaps necessary to emphasise certain of the features of the suggested employee organisation, since there do exist at present certain bodies that fulfil part, though it is believed not all, of the requirements. First, to function fully as a trade union, the body must have a membership of employees only. Secondly, to serve pharmacy, and pharmacists, fully, and in any desired direction, it must at all times be clear that the body has a membership of pharmacists only.

In the nature of the calling of pharmacy a pharmacist may in a working life, make several changes, passing from one group to another. If the respective groups are prepared to get down to the task, it should be possible to work out a worthwhile system of transfers ensuring continuity of membership of the Confederation.

The need for something along the lines sketched out has been widely recognised, as evidenced by the professional Press reports of conference and branch discussions. How to do it remains to be decided. The truly urgent need is for action soon, for it must always be remembered that what happens to a pharmacist anywhere is very much the concern of every other pharmacist, whatever his occupation.

#### TRIBUTE DISTINGUISHED WELSHMAN

#### A Bell scholar who became a great teacher

B. R. LEWIS

OURCE of the Great Druid Stones at Stonehenge is reputably the Precelly mountains in Pembrokeshire. At Pentre Evan, in the nearby parish of Nevern, there is one of the finest cromlechs in existence, and visitors from far and wide make pilgrimage to that wild romantic spot to see the historical relics of early man and his worship. Pharmaceutical visitors, and especially any surviving exstudents of the old Muter's college in Kennington Road, South-east London, have an additional reason for visiting the area, for in that beautiful part of a National park they will find, on the lower Northern slopes of the Precelly mountains, the house Felyn Bryn, Crosswell, Eglwyswrw, birthplace of the late Mr. John Thomas, B.Sc., A.R.C.S. (Hons.), for many years a lecturer at Muter's. The author was at the College in late 1906 and early 1907, and recalls of Thomas that "Never have I known a Welshman beloved of so many Englishmen and universally respected. Not all clever men are good teachers, but he was.

#### From Grammar School to University

The story of Thomas's career is fascinating. As a young lad from the hills, he entered Cardigan grammar school, his only language at the time being Welsh. At that time he knew hardly any English words. He was at the school for three years or so, and must have passed some examination similar to the matriculation of those days. Then, at the age of



John Thomas's birthplace

fourteen, he was apprenticed to Mr. Lewis Evans, chemist and druggist, Cardigan, and for three years walked nine miles to the pharmacy on Monday and returned home again, also on foot, each weekend. His apprenticeship com-

pleted, Thomas became an assistant to Mr. T. H. Prime, chemist, Sydenham, London, S.E.26. There he spent a year (1877-78) before, at the age of eighteen or nineteen, entering the Pharmaceutical Society's school at Bloomsbury Square. In 1879 he won a Jacob Bell scholarship, one of two awarded at that time (the other was won by William Elborne), and qualified on February 26, 1880. His chemist and druggist certificate was No. 4369, and he also won a gold medal and many book and other prizes from the college.

At that stage his strictly pharmaceutical career, brilliant though it had been, came to an end, though he was to become mentor to many other pharmacists. He turned away from it to climb another ladder, entering London University and in record time securing the B.Sc. (Hons.) degree. He then became a teacher and lecturer at Faraday House and one of the lecturers at Muter's College. A qualitative chart "Chemistry" he compiled was for chemist students at the time one of the best guides, and he wrote several volumes on analytical chemistry.



stone graveyard opposite the Mill

During the author's studentship at Muter's, Thomas never revealed his link with Pembrokeshire, though he must have known that I came from within nine miles of his home. Not until after his death, when I was settled back in Fishguard, did I come to realise that the John Thomas of local renown was the John Thomas of Muter's! Qualified one year before I was born, he had been apprenticed to the same man, and in the same shop, as I, albeit thirty years earlier. The last surviving member of his family, he became the owner of the estate, eventually passing away at the Mill House on April 2, 1934, aged seventy-eight.

His remains rest at the graveyard overlooking the home. The marble column above the grave bears the simple inscription, with no descriptive appendages: "John Thomas." I am indebted to his son Geoffrey, of London, and to Mr. D. F. Lewis, of the Pharmaceutical Society's History of Pharmacy committee, for much of my information. It will give me great pleasure to meet any old student who knew John Thomas at Muter's and show him the district.

#### Correspondence

Letters when received must bear the name and address of the sender, not necessarily for publication. The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the views expressed.

#### Doomed?

SIR,—The draft constitution and ules for the proposed Associates' Secion is further evidence of the bull-dozng approach of the National Pharmaeutical Union. Any association of N.P.U.'s employee pharmacists must be illowed to draw up its own constituion and rules, by means of regional associations and their representatives to a central body, and should have its own ull-time secretary. The N.P.U. as a body has outlived its usefulness, and gives no leadership in professional matters. Any extension of it in its present form is doomed immediately. Let us get rid of it and all unions, and start afresh with a completely representative and democratic Association.

J. Morris Smyth, Leigh-on-Sea

#### **Obvious Losses**

SIR,—I have sent the following letter to the Minister of Health along with the replies I received to an advertisement for Dial tablets:—

I recently received a prescription for Dial tablets. These are no longer made, but, being under a contract to dispense any prescription presented to me, I advertised in a trade paper for any Dial tablets available. I have received over seventy replies, and have been offered over 10,000 tablets, which were lying unused in pharmacies the length and breadth of the country. I would suggest to you, sir, that these are some of the "hidden profits" to which reference has been made in negotiations. I would call them obvious losses, and these, sir, are only one of the many lines popular for a period and then out of date or discontinued.

I am, sir, one of your faithful contractors.

W. SMITHSON,
Preston

#### N.H.S. Remuneration

SIR.—The latest N.H.S. newsletter (January 1962) from the Central N.H.S. (Chemist Contractors) Committee plumbs the very depths of hopeless submission. We must have a negotiating committee who appreciate that we are professional men in 1962, and require appropriate remuneration. Let me say, first, that the expense chemists are put to in providing the service is of absolutely no concern to the Ministry. That is merely a diversion thrown in to make settlement difficult or impossible. Basically, a pharmacist employed for a reasonable working week on dispensing only must have a return of at least £2,500 per annum from the dispensing (or professional) fees alone. That is a matter for the Pharmaceutical Society to negotiate. Oncost, container allowances, rota payments, etc., are business arrangements, and can properly be negotiated by committees, including the representatives of financial houses (for example the present Contractors Committee, or one of similar construction). By all means let them haggle, like subpostmasters, for payment for all incidental clerical work, such as sorting, endorsing and receipt issuing. If those matters are settled separately, then the professional fees must be payable direct to the pharmacist and, in the event of a dispute, big business would no longer be able to undermine the unity of pharmacists. But let us make it clear now that we are not interested in trifling increases. The fees must yield the basic figure quoted (and my calculations indicate a 2s. 9d. professional fee as yielding approximately that figure). Men who think we are doing well enough on less should resign and make way for more realistic minds.

C. R. THEWLIS. Middlesbrough

#### **Just Another Shop**

SIR,—I have read with interest the correspondence concerning the growing practice of widening distribution of "patent" medicines outside pharmaceutical outlets. May I, as representing a smallish, but not unknown manufacturer, put our side of the picture. We are one of the many houses that have religiously observed "chemist only" distribution, despite frequent requests for supplies from drug stores, confectioners, self-service stores, etc. As a sales manager I meet many of my contemporaries, and they, being aware of our advertising programmes, assure me that I am quite mad to restrict our distribution and sales-for what? We get no preferential treatment, I assure you, because we sell only to chemists. Go to any retail shop and what do you see?
—windows full of toiletries that you can buy in any type of shop—counters full of cosmetics and "patent" medi-cines that are heavily advertised but can just as easily be purchased at Woolworths or the local sweetshop. So why do we continue this outdated policy? Well, we have always done so, but Mr. Chemist should remember that it is a two-way arrangement, and that if we continue to get no more than the luke-warm co-operation we've had in the past, our name, too, will be appearing in your columns in the now familiar letters of protest. Before the chemist sets up his howl, let him put his own house in order. We, and many like us, are spending thousands of pounds, admittedly to further our business, but also to bring increased trade and profit to the retailer. Let him support us as we support him. If he uses display material, let him use that of the com-panies that still observe the "chemists only" rule. In that way he may continue to receive such gratuitous support. I'm sure that Panets will continue to be sold by chemists, as are so many other lines that have been the subject of similar complaints. Wake up, Mr. Chemist! Whether you like it or not you're in a competitive business, and most of your competitors are more conscious of, and more co-operative with, problems of marketing. The mumbo-jumbo of pharmacy recommendation no longer exists. In these days you are, to the general public, just another shop. Remember, most manufacturers can do without your support. Can you do without theirs?

FRUSTRATED SALES MANAGER

#### Less Than One in Four

SIR,—You published two letters last week (C. & D., February 10, p. 152) from pharmacists who complain of the new policy of this company in selling Panets through channels other than the retail chemist. All "W.B." products have always in the past been restricted to the pharmaceutical profession, and it was only lack of support from the profession which forced us to change our policy so far as Panets are concerned.

When it was found that independent chemists were displaying Panets to a far less extent than a number of other widely advertised analgesics that were freely available from practically all types of suppliers, we decided, most reluctantly, to use other channels of distribution. That decision was reached only after full discussion with the Executive of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and a letter of explanation was sent on January 26 to all independent chemists in Great Britain. In other words, every effort was made to continue co-operation with the pharmacist, and only when support for Panets was found to exist in less than one out of every four chemists was the decision made to use other outlets for the product. On the other hand in Northern Ireland, where we have continued to enjoy maximum support from the vast majority of pharmacists, with the full backing of the Ulster Chemists Association, the "chemists only" policy for Panets is being strictly maintained. It seems to us that until pharmacists are prepared to give their full support to firms who restrict their sales to them they cannot blame the manufacturers



"I MAINTAIN THAT IT'S YOUR OWN FAULT
FOR PULLING OUT THE CORK WITH YOUR
TEGTH"

for seeking other outlets for their products. To the pharmacists who supported the sale of Panets we can only offer our sincere apologies, but we hope that they will appreciate that this step was inevitable in the circumstances.

WARD, BLENKINSOP & CO., LTD., J. S. HILL, *Director*, Wembley, Middlesex

#### Need for a Unified Body

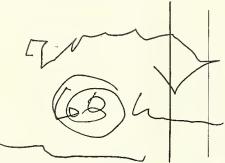
SIR,—Recent events have at last brought home to all pharmacists the necessity of a unified body in our business dealings, employer and employee. Ever since 1948 this point has been expressed within my own circle of phar-macists. The salary an employee pharmacist is paid obviously influences those on the Ministerial side when negotiating fees, etc., payable under the National Health Service. Hence a reason for published Joint Industrial Council scales to be realistic, and to reflect the actual salaries paid by employers to employee pharmacists. It is surely in the employer's interest to do so, rather than have a scale published which all know is ridiculously low when compared with the amounts employers actually pay. As an employee I feel the employer should benefit from his goodwill in paying salaries more in keeping with today's standard of living and the status of the pharmacist. The National Pharmaceutical Union, with the idea of unification in mind, is now suggesting the formation of a voluntary Associates' Section. All very laudable, but what are some of the doubts from the employee's point of view? First, there is apparently to be still the dichotomy of employer and employee and not equal membership in the N.P.U. for the employee. Secondly, membership, being voluntary, will never be 100 per cent. and consequently constant touting of employee pharmacists, old and newly qualified, will have to take place. Thirdly, will the employee be willing to pay a subscription to a body which he may think will not benefit him greatly, and would appear to be instituted merely to give support to the employer, who has at last realised we are all pharmacists and must stand to-gether to improve the lot of us all? Surely the proper body to perform the unification of all pharmacists in the sphere of business activities is the Phar-Why not, say, a maceutical Society. British Pharmaceutical Association under the "umbrella" of the Society? A single subscription covering the an-Association nual retention fee and membership of the Association would be payable — say, £6 6s. or £7 7s. yearly by all members of the Society 61 to 22 2 bers of the Society, £1 1s. or £2 2s. of which, depending on the total subscription, would be payable to the Association. Every pharmacist would then become a member of the Association, without the need for canvassing. An Association such as the above would have the merit of being composed of all pharmacists whatever the sphere of activity, and would create the unity desired by all. The Association would be able to undertake those functions which the Pharmaceutical Society cannot perform under its charter, such as negotiations under the N.H.S., rates of pay of employees. hospital, teaching,

retail, etc., professional fees, and improvement in the status and monetary position of all pharmacists. Only a small additional staff to that already engaged at Bloomsbury Square would be needed to undertake the administration of the Association. The above random thoughts of an employee pharmacist will, I trust, encourage comments from other employee pharmacists and possible employers. That which I feel we are all agreed upon is the need for a unity of purpose among members of the Pharmaceutical Society to improve the image, in the public and Ministerial mind, of the pharmacist in regard to status, responsibility, and educational achievement alike.

A. E. Moor, Portsmouth

#### Chip of the Old Doc?

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in the accompanying prescription, which after prolonged study



I took to be for "Equanil 40. One night and morning," though fortunately I did not dispense it before referring it to the prescriber. In the meantime a second had arrived through the shop letterbox:—

I howder gan

howder

times a day

tot name

That gave the clue. Both were written by the schoolgirl daughter of one of our doctors. Gun-powder, treason and plot!

EQUANIMOUS NOTWITHSTANDING

#### Catastrophe Around the Corner?

SIR,—Having calculated the reduction in our November 1961 N.H.S. cheque to be about £34, due to the new graduated oncost forced upon us by the Minister of Health, we examined our wages bill for the same month and compared it with the corresponding month in 1960. We found we were paying an increase of £33 in wages. That, with the loss of £34, makes a total deficiency of £67 on the month—quite a disturbing prospect when contemplating the year's net results! All that will be necessary to deal us a knock-out blow will be the removal of retail price-maintenance protection, and the Government seems to be in favour of that course of action. Catastrophe for the chemist seems to be around the

corner, and there appears little chance for survival of the average pharmacy as we know it today. Where are the tranquillisers? NIL DESPERANDUM

#### **EQUIPMENT**

In Three Capacities. — Kek, Ltd., Palmerston Street, Manchester, announce that they have been granted

the selling agency in the United Kingdom for the Turmix disintegrator, mixer, and emulsifier. The principle the Turmix. which is powered by a  $4\frac{1}{2}$ -h.p. motor, is simple but effective. Sets of knife-edged stainlessedged stainless-steel blades are rotated at high speed in the bottom of the container, and are arranged to induce the maximum turbulence in the material. Standard aluminium containers are made in

three sizes, with capacities of 10, 30 or 50 litres, and similar stainless-steel items can be supplied. Without charge Messrs. Kek are willing to carry out trials on samples of chemists' materials.

Two Vans. — The Standard-Triumph organisation, Coventry, Warwicks, have introduced two new light commercial vans, the Triumph Courier 5-cwt., and the Standard 7-cwt. The Courier (developed from the Triumph Herald 1200 series) has four-wheel independent suspension, a separate rigid chassis, a fourspeed gear box, and is capable of 74-76 m.p.h. The floor area is 19 sq. ft. and the pay load capacity 45 cu. ft. It accommodates objects up to 5 ft. 2 in. in length. A feature is the rear goods door which is in one piece and hinged to the roof, giving ready accessibility when open and clear rear vision when closed. The Standard 7-cwt, delivery van costs £430, and was developed from, and replaces, the 6-cwt, van that has been in production for the past seven years. The new model has 21 per cent. more engine capacity, a 23 per cent. increase in power, and a 33 per cent. increase in torque. Also powered by the 1147-c.c. engine, the van provides a maximum capacity of 96 cu. ft. and a minimum, with passenger seat fitted, of 82 cu. ft. Its strong ribbed steel floor has an area of 27 sq. ft. The van has two side-hinged doors at the rear with catches for securing in the open position.



ACCESSIBILITY: The one-piece rear goods door is an outstanding feature of the new Triumph Courier Van which, together with the new Standard 7 cwt, van, was recently introduced.

#### Ligatures and Sutures

#### PUTTING CATGUT ON A SCIENTIFIC FOOTING

SURGICAL catgut was the subject of an address given to the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh on January 19. The speaker was MR. J. OWEN DAWSON, B.Sc., F.P.S. (technical director, Ethicon, Ltd.), and Mr. W. C. D. Bain was in the chair.

Mr. Dawson began with a brief historical review of his subject. Galen, he said, made several references to ligatures and recommended the use of thin catgut, graciliu chordaru, for ligating large pulsating vessels. Even before the time of Galen, in Egypt and in India, dried twisted intestines had been used in surgery, probably because being of animal origin, they were thought more compatible with the living body.

During the sixteenth century the ligating of vessels was revived. Ambrois Paré frequently referred to ligatures, but the credit for reintroducing catgut was usually ascribed to P. S. Physik (1816). Early in the nineteenth century anæsthetics came into use and the surgeon, for that reason, was able to undertake more ambitious surgery. The need for ligatures to tie off blood vessels and for sutures to aid the uniting of divided tissues thus became greater and the question arose what to do with non-absorbable sutures or ligatures implanted within the body. The speaker explained it was customary at that time to leave long ends on such materials to protrude through the incision so that, later, the rotted non-absorbable material might be pulled out.

#### Work of Lister

In 1869 Lister wrote in the Lancet that, of various attempts that had been made to improve the ligature or to supersede it, none had hitherto proved superior to a small silk thread tied in a secure knot with the ends left projecting from the wound. He declared, however, that that was imperfect, because the internal and middle coats of the artery were ruptured by the constricting noose whilst a portion of the external coat was deprived of its vitality. The dead tissue became contaminated by the putrefaction that occurred in the interstices of the silk, and could, together with the septic ligature, cause irritation to the arterial wall, leading in turn to an imperfect structure incapable of withstanding the cardiac impulse. Lister pointed out that his antiseptic system placed that branch of surgery in a new light. He emphasised that dead tissue did not of itself cause sepsis but, if maintained sterile, would eventually be removed by absorption. He conceived that, if a silk thread were rendered sterile and impregnated with an antiseptic, it should prevent infection of the dead tissue and become encapsulated or absorbed. Lister found, however, or absorbed. Lister found, however, that, using silk in that manner, he could still experience sterile abscesses in which the fragments of the silk (which had disintegrated with time), instead of remaining inert, caused irritation leading

That prompted him to carry out a famous experiment in which he tied the right carotid artery of a calf with two different kinds of catgut. One he had made himself by twisting together three strips of peritoneum from the small intestine of the ox, the other was a thread of fine commercial catgut. He treated both by soaking them for four hours in a saturated aqueous solution of carbolic acid, which caused them to swell and soften. Having carried out his implantation with antiseptic precautions he left the ligatures implanted for thirty days before killing the calf



Mr. J. O. Dawson (technical director of Ethicon, Ltd.), who addressed the Scottish Department of the Pharmaceutical Society in Edinburgh on January 19, with Messrs. W. C. D. Bain (chairman) and Dr. G. H. Macmorran (sccretary).

and examining the implants. On dissection he was struck by the entire absence of inflammatory thickening, but was disappointed at first to see the ligatures were the original size. On closer examination he found the catgut had been "transformed" into bands of living tissue. Lister went on to develop methods of treating catgut so that he could overcome the "sogginess" resulting from his original carbolic treatment. He developed a mixture of five parts of olive or linseed oil and one part of carbolic acid, liquefied by the addition of 5 per cent, of water. He found that, during the first few days of the new process, the gut became swollen, soft and opaque, but in the course of a few weeks it had cleared of opacity and was strong and supple. When Lister originally published his observations he had mentioned a mixture of olive oil and carbolic acid (by which he had meant phenol liquefactum). A few months later he had to correct that statement because others were unable to reproduce his results. Lister found that, without the water, his process did not produce a satisfactory product. The speaker commented that water played an important part in determining the pliability and strength of catgut. There was a point of optimum water content for maximum strength (about 25 per cent.). Less than that gave a lower knot pull, and a moisture content in excess of 25 per cent, again lowered the knot pull (though it enhanced pli-

#### Importance of Water

Water played a remarkably important part in sterilisation processes and

in the properties of biological preparations. Even dry heat sterilisation of catgut required a certain minimum amount of water to be present to be effective. "Here we have Lister already seeing the necessity for water to improve his product, even though he may not have appreciated its importance in aiding the action of phenol. In effect Lister's preparation, apart from his sterilisation, was a method of controlling the amount of water introduced to the catgut, possibly coupled with a slight tanning effect of phenol."

#### How it is Made

Mr. Dawson then cited Lister's "slightly pompous" description of catgut string manufacture:—

CATGUT, as you are all doubtless aware, is prepared from the small intestine of the sheep. The gut is treated in what seems an exceedingly rude manner for so delicate a structure. It is scraped with some blunt instrument, such as the back of a knife, over a board; and by this means, as the people express it, the dirt is scraped out. That which these persons call the dirt is the exquisite and complicated structure of the intestinal mucous membrane. But while the mucous membrane is scraped out from within, there is also scraped off from without, the circular coat of muscular fibres. The result comes to be that the intestine is converted into a comparatively unsubstantial material, consisting of two parts, or bands, one more slender than the other. When the intestine is stripped from the mesentery by the butcher, the peritoneal covering of the gut shrinks into a narrow strip, and this, with some longitudinal fibres, constitutes the more slender of the two parts to which the intestine is reduced by the process of scraping. The other part is the essential material from which the catgut is prepared, and this is neither more nor less than the submucous cellular coat of the intestine. . . . For what the manufacturer terms the "ones"—the thicker form of ordinary catgut-all that is done is to twist the entire tube by means of a wheel, like a rope in a ropewalk, up to a considerable degree of tightness, and then allow it to dry. It is afterwards exposed to the fumes of burning sulphur, and for some special purposes it is bleached by the action of potash. But the essential thing is the twisting and drying. . . . For the finer kinds, the submucous coat is split up by means of razor blades more or less numerous, according to the degree of splitting required, connected with a conical piece of wood which is pushed along the tube.

Fundamentally the process used today, said the speaker, was that described by Lister. Surgical catgut was prepared from split submucosa though today sulphur-dioxide bleaching was not generally employed, and the conical piece of wood has been replaced by curved metal or plastic. "The basic techniques are quite universal and in-

deed it is not so long since I watched a gut cleanser in India squatting in a shack by a little stone water trough solemnly scraping an intestine with a sea shell."

Mr. Dawson stated that Lister's work was important in several ways. There was first his contribution to bacteriology and his insistence on the destruction of germs in materials to be used in surgery. Secondly there was his observation that catgut was absorbed by the body in time. Thirdly (perhaps most important) was his correction of previous errors and his realisation that the same material under different conditions and different materials under the same conditions might react differently. Nowhere was that more true than with

surgical catgut.

At the present time in Great Britain eight companies were producing sterilised surgical catgut. A few made their own; others purchased their raw material from common sources. Four or five methods of sterilisation were employed, but each manufacturer had his own modifications. No user of sterilised surgical catgut should have any reason to doubt the sterility of a British-made surgical suture. The manufacture and sale of surgical catgut was subject to the Therapeutic Substances Act regulations because it was recognised that catgut was difficult to sterilise and the raw material liable to be infected with tetanus or gas-gangrene spores. "It is tetanus or gas-gangrene spores. our experience that properly made surgical catgut before sterilisation is not heavily infected, and it is seldom that anaerobic organisms are found in any quantity."

#### Testing Resistance

Reverting to the absorption of surgical catgut, Mr. Dawson referred to Holder's thesis "Desirable Factors in Surgical Sutures" (1946) in which that author reported tests carried out in rabbits mainly on gauge 2/0 material from various sources. Holder had measured the length of time a catgut loop placed in the lumbar muscle of the rabbit would continue to withstand a pull of 1 lb. Testing the same catgut sterilised by different methods he reported plain catgut, heat sterilised, to be the least resistant material (though its resistance to absorption could be increased by incorporating mercuric iodide in the tubing fluid) and that iodine-sterilised chromic catgut (even with a small percentage of chromium) was extremely resistant. Holder suggested that catgut should be graded into three types. In the first group, the majority of the stitches would be reduced to a holding power of less than 1 lb. within 28 days. Holder's second group called for the majority of stitches to be reduced to less than that figure in 21-35 days, In the third group the majority of stitches would not be reduced to less than 1 lb. holding power until more than thirtyfive days after implantation. On the basis of that classification he tested commercially available material and "a tremendous variety of refound sults: two makes of hardened material fell into the first group and one make of plain material fell into the third." speaker made the comment that the

groupings did not perhaps pay sufficient attention to the least resistant stitches (that was possibly the most important factor where the surgeon was using a continuous suture line) and secondly that those results were obtained by

implantation in rabbits.

In 1959 Lawrie published in the British Journal of Surgery a survey of the "Absorbability of Surgical Catgut Commercially Available in Britain"; His technique differed from that of Holder in that the implants were made in the lumbar muscle of rats (in which they tended to digest more rapidly) and straight-pull tensile strength actual figures were determined on the pieces implanted. Lawrie preferred the use of gauge 3/0 material. Again, considerable variation in the behaviour of different brands was demonstrated. Some brands showed little differentiation between the plain and chromic material. Five brands of hardened catgut produced virtually a straight line when tensile strength was plotted against time, whereas two others produced a curve rather similar to that of plain material. The speaker screened two slides (figs. 1 and 2) illustrating such results. [In all the graphs tensile strength is plotted against days after implantation.]

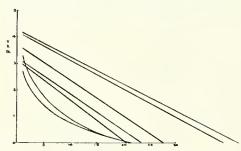


Fig. 1. Behaviour of commercial hardened catgut,

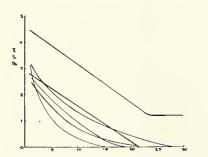


Fig. 2. Behaviour of commercial plain catgut,

"One interesting thing about catgut," said Mr. Dawson, "was that official definitions for the properties of the material had always, 'perhaps wisely,' hedged on the question of digestion resistance. The 1958 B.P. stated 'Plain surgical catgut is sterilised surgical catgut which has not been treated to prolong its resistance to digestion.' Lister's results on plain catgut and the experience of surgeons in European countries outside Britain suggested that plain catgut was 'quite a resistant material.' If that were the case then was it necessary to harden catgut? In fact, 'hardening' had been introchrome duced by Lister."

Mr. Dawson went on to recount how, in connection with experimental work [at Ethicon, Ltd.], it was decided to implant raw gut in rat muscle. His next slide (fig. 3) showed what happened

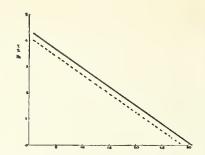


Fig. 3. Behaviour of raw catgut (..... = plain; = chromic).

when plain and chromic raw catguts were implanted; there was in fact little difference between the materials. Later, raw plain catgut and heat-sterilised plain catgut were implanted, and it was found that heat sterilisation had had a marked effect on the in vivo tensile strength loss of the plain catgut. A similar experiment carried out with raw and heat-sterilised chromic catgut showed that the effect of heat was small. "It does appear that the main effect of chromicising catgut is to enable the catgut to preserve its resistance to digestion when it has been heat-sterilised and that in point of fact plain catgut is very markedly altered in its resistance to digestion by heat-sterilisa-

The speaker's next slide (fig. 4) showed the effect of various levels of

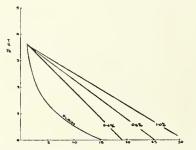


Fig. 4. Effect of chrome content on tensile strength loss of heat-sterilised catgut,

chrome content on heat-sterilised catgut; as the percentage of chromium increased, so did the resistance to tensile strength loss. Chromicising treat-ment was virtually "a light tannage." Some manufacturers carried out their chromicisation process on the finished raw string and generally in such cases a higher chrome content of the order of 1 to 2 per cent. could be found, depending on the gauge of the string. Such a surface chromicisation should result theoretically in a lag phase in the absorption of the material. However, in practice, such theoretical advantage was not gained because enzymic attack proceeded rapidly along the lumen of the string and attack on the less resistant centre portion of the string occurred at any point where the ply bonding was weakened.

Manufacturers had their own means of overcoming the effects of sterilisation methods on their products and it was possible -— within limits — to tailor sutures to a reasonable performance when tested under certain fixed conditions. However, the question remained what was the required resistance of surgical catgut? Lawrie had suggested four possible grades of catgut based on

the half-strength time of the gut. That was the period in which the strength of the gut was reduced to 50 per cent, of its original (one day) strength. That method presupposed, however, that all gut had the same initial strength and followed the same line but that, said Mr. Dawson, was "by no means always the casc." A false sense of security could easily be reached on that basis.

#### Gauge Value Time

February 17, 1962

As a further development Lawrie had proposed a gauge value time in which he had taken the arbitrary figure of the B.P. knot pull requirement for the gauge and suggested that the time required for the strength to be reduced to that figure should be measured. That had an advantage over the half-strength time but was not perfect. "I have yet to find a suitable means of expressing the desirable digestion resistance of eatgut," said the speaker, who suggested that, for plain and chromic material of gauge 3/0, the line of tensile strength loss should fall within the bands shown

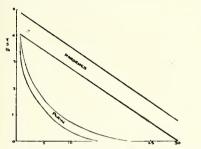


Fig. 5. Suggested behaviour pattern for plain and hardened catgut.

on his next slide (fig. 5). That would require plain catgut to have an effective holding power in excess of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lb. (the B.P. knot pull for gauge 3/0) for five to seven days in rat muscle. It might mean a period of up to ten days in equivalent human tissue (and might be too long for eye and bladder work).
For hardened catgut the speaker suggested that the gauge value time in rat muscle should be of the order of twenty to twenty-five days. Such material would generally be used in sites in which enzymic action was considerable. If the resistance were too prolonged and a heavy gauge was used, there was the possible hazard of knot extrusion. "The resistance to tensile strength loss of surgical catgut is a matter of compromise. Its resistance is affected by the site of implantation, the nutritional state of the patient and indeed the metabolic activity resulting from the patient's clinical condition. Nevertheless it is perhaps time that the B.P. attempted to standardise this material," said Mr. Dawson, emphasising that his company had been dealing with gauge 3/0 subjected to a particular test, in arriving at those findings. Thicker gauges could be expected to parallel the pattern though there would be the risk of knot extrusion. It could, however, be assumed that, when a surgeon used a thicker gauge, he required it because he wished additional strength initially or else was implanting his suture or ligature in more reactive tissue. In such tissue it could be expected that the slope of tensile strength loss would become more acute. Hence the

end result in terms of holding power would be the same. In vitro tests could, under set conditions, achieve some indication of in vivo behaviour. However, any correlation broke down when, for example, conditions of sterilisation were altered. A wct straight pull on raw chrome catgut was found to correspond well with the seven-day in vivo figure for heat-sterilised material. "An alteration in the quality of the raw material can be signalled by a very poor wet straight pull, but while this may be reflected by a poorer in vivo picture it is interesting that never is the in vivo resistance as low as might be suggested by the wet straight pull."

Dealing with available sterilisation techniques the speaker said that iodine sterilisation had been first introduced in Germany, but by 1918 was fairly firmly established in Britain. By 1939 a number of companies employed iodine sterilisation but from 1930 onwards heat-sterilisation gradually superceded it, though one major British company continued to use the iodine method. On the Continent "various rather exotic derivatives" of the iodine process had appeared, and were still in operation. In Britain heat or iodine were, until recently, the two most important methods of sterilisation.

Mr. Dawson explained how, during 361, "having satisfied ourselves as to the efficiency of gamma irradiation as a means of sterilisation, we [Ethicon] started to market a number of our textile sutures sterilised by this method." Approval for the application of the process to the sterilisation of surgical catgut had been obtained and recently catgut so sterilised had been marketed. Suitably prepared gut so sterilised could be given the digestion characteristics of heat- or iodine-sterilised catgut. From the customer's point of view the method was "ideal" in that it was completed in the final sealed container, leaving no possibility of accidental contamination from faulty aseptic technique. The adoption of such a method of sterilisadepended on an economical throughput, since maximum utilisation of the irradiation facility was vital. The speaker illustrated an example of the type of irradiation facility that was being used to sterilise pharmaceutical products.

Nowadays practically all catgut produced in Britain was "non-boilable" material. That meant that, regardless of the method of sterilisation employed, the gut was conditioned to the preferred moisture content and required no further treatment before use. Because of that moisture content the gut must not be subjected to any heat treatment whatsoever or immersed in saline or distilled water. The outside of the tube or pack had to be sterilised by chemical "Despite the B.P. labelling requirement that catgut so prepared must be labelled to the effect that it is "nonboilable," it is surprising how often we receive complaints of shrunk catgut. The effect of autoclaving is even more disastrous, and I would ask those of you who are in a position to do so to help stamp out the practice of boiling or autoclaving tubes or packs of non-boilable catgut."

Mr. Dawson concluded his address

with the words of Lister by "venturing to recommend surgical catgut as in all respects deserving of your confidence."

#### Questions

During the discussion that followed, Mr. J. A. Myers, Edinburgh, asked whether a person with a high leucocyte count was able to digest catgut sutures more quickly than a person with a low leucocyte count, provided the leucocytes had roughly the same activity in producing enzymes, MR. DAWSON agreed that was so, Mr. Myers then asked why the leucocyte count of each test animal had been omitted from the charts demonstrating the fall in tensile strength of catgut in rabbit muscle. Without that information the value of the graphs was considerably lessened. If the tensile strength of catgut sutures in vivo were diminished by water and the attacks of proteolytic enzymes, why not incorporate an "anti-enzyme" during manufacture and coat it with a water repellent? Mr. Myers also asked whether the injections of enzymes such as trypsin (in the treatment of phlebitis, occular inflammation, leg ulcers, etc.), altered the normal rate of absorption of catgut by the body tissues. Mr. Dawson replied that normally an inflammatory-tissue reaction occurred round the catgut in a wound and a high concentration of phagocytes could be demonstrated. Reports had been received concerning changes in the tensile strength and disintegration time of catgut from the presence of certain drugs.

MR. G. HEDDERWICK, Edinburgh, asked what percentage of British catgut was produced in Edinburgh. MR. DAW-SON said he thought it represented about half

half.

MR. H. H. CAMPBELL, Edinburgh, asked if reports had been received of side-effects caused by chromium in chromic gut. MR. DAWSON believed no British manufacturers had had trouble in that respect. All gut was tested for the presence of soluble chromium compound.

DR. F. FISH, Glasgow, said he was glad to hear natural products were holding their own and asked Mr. Dawson if synthetic products were eoming into use. MR. Dawson replied that nylon though insoluble, had some advantage over silk-worm gut inasumch as its tensile strength was not affected by moisture. Another synthetic substance, polyesterol, had some advantages over nylon; it did not fragment and remained in situ. But it had some disadvantages. Another synthetic gut, made on the Continent, was a reconstituted collagen. It had not the wet strength of catgut and its tensile strength loss was rapid. No synthetic "gut" dissolved in the body.

MR. J. LYALL, Edinburgh, was told that there was still a demand for kangaroo tendon, but the supply available was small

MR. E. KNOTT, Edinburgh, seconded a vote of thanks proposed by MR. D. W. BLACKWOOD, Glasgow, and asked about the origin of the word "catgut." MR. DAWSON said that, in eighteenth-century Italy, there was a type of fiddle in which gut strings were used and which was known as a "kit." The kitgut later came to be called cat-gut.

#### TRADE REPORT

The prices given are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. Various charges have to be added whereby values are in many instances augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock. Crude drugs and essential oils vary greatly in quality and higher prices are charged for selected qualities.

London, February 14: A flurry in the demand for Senega and another sharp advance in the price of LEMONGRASS OIL were the main features of the markets during the week.

The spot holders of senega were quoting from 16s. to 16s. 6d. per lb. although in the latter stages the lower price was usually acceptable. Chinese star ANISE was dearer by 5s. per cwt. on the spot, following higher askings at origin. New crop Buchu for prompt shipment was quoted at 3s. 10½d. per lb., c.i.f. Jamaican the company in the were substantially the same as in the previous week but there was no African on the spot or at origin. Minimum floor prices for GUM ACACIA have finally been agreed by the Sudanese authorities; from February 14 the cleaned sorts are priced at 138s, per cwt., c.i.f. A firmer tone was displayed in HONEY. Limited quantities of Costa Rican Infinited quantities of Costa Rican IPECACUANHA were being offered at approximately 75s. per lb.; there were still no offers for shipment from any of the primary centres. Some QUILLAIA BARK was available on the spot after an absence of several weeks. Aleppy green CARDAMOMS were sixpence per lb. dearer.

In ESSENTIAL OILS, apart from LEMONGRASS mentioned above, which rose 4s. per lb. prices held steady at former rates. Some Chinese CITRONELLA was available on the spot at 8s. 9d. per lb.

While several VITAMINS have been reduced in price during the past week or so, NICOTINAMIDE was cut by 1s. 6d. per kilo on February 12.

#### Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE. — Crystals. One-cwt. lots, 2s. 10d. per lb.; 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.

ACETIC ACID. — B.P. glacial, minimum terms, £92 per ton naked; 98–100 per cent. £88; If supplied in carboys and demijohns add £17 per ton; drums £7 extra; plus cost of containers returnable at seller's expense. 80 per cent. grades: technical £73 per ton and pure £79, minimum bulk terms.

ALOIN. - Micro-crystalline, 14-lb. lots, 31s. 6d. per lb.

ALUMINIUM ACETATE.—B.P.C. in 1-cwt. sacks, 1s. 9d. per lb.

- SODIUM, p-AMINOSALICYLIC ACID. 17s. 6d. per kilo for 1,000-kilo lots.

Ammonium acetate. — 1-cwt. lots of B.P.C. 1949, 4s. 5d. per lb.

Ammonium bicarbonate.—B.P. powder, £50 5s. per ton; carbonate, £81 10s. for lump and £85 10s. for powder.

Ammonium Chloride. — One-cwt. lots B.P. powder, 105s. per cwt.; technical, 55s. ANEUR1NE HYDROCHLORIDE. — 1-kilo £7 6s.; 10-kilos, £7 1s. per kilo.

ANTIMONY SALTS.—CHLORIDE SOL., B.P.C., 1934, carboys, 2s. 6½d. lb.

ASCORBIC ACID.—One-kilo, £2 8s.; 10

kilos, £2 5s. ATROPINE.—Rates for 16-oz. (500 gm.):

per kilo per oz. s. d. 1375 0 1375 0 1357 0 1198 6 s. 39 0 ALKALOID 39 0 38 6 34 0 METHONITRATE METHYLBROMIDE SUI PHATE

BARIUM SULPHATE. - B.P., 250-kilo lots, 3s.  $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per kilo.

BENZOIC ACID.—One cwt., 2s.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.; and Sodium salt, 2s.  $9\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.

CALCIFEROL, - B.P. from 2s. 101d. to 3s. 3d. per gm. for 1-kilo lots.

CALCIUM CARBONATE.—B.P. light precipitated powder, 1-ton lots, £34 per ton in free bags, ex works.

Calcium CHLORIDE. B.P.C. granulated, 10½d. per lb. in 1-cwt. lots.

CALCIUM GLUCONATE. — Three-cwt. and upwards, 3s. 6d. per lb.; 1–2 cwt., 3s. 7d.

CALCIUM PANTOTHENATE. — £5 10s. per

CALCIUM PHOSPHATE.—B.P.C. is 1s, 5d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots and 1s. 4d. for 5-cwt.

Cantharidin.—Per oz. 51s. for 4-oz. lots. CARMINE.—70s. per lb. for 1-cwt, lots.

CHARCOAL. — Medicinal activated, B.P.C. in 1-cwt. lots, £22 10s. per cwt.

Chloroxylenol.—B.P., 5s. 8d. per lb. for 1-cwt. lots; 5s. 3d. per lb. for 1-ton. Chrysarobin.—Per kilo, 5-kilo lots, 180s.

CORTISONE. — One-kilo lots, ACETATE, 6s. 6d. per gm. HYDROCORTISONE, ACETATE or ALCOHOL, 7s. per gm.

CREOSOTE.—B.P. quality, ex beechwood, from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. per lb.

Cyanocobalamin. — Less than 25-gm. lots, £7 per gm.; 100-gm., £6 10s. per gm. DICOPHANE (DDT). — One ton lots, 2s. 2d. per 1b.

DIGOXIN.—100-gm. lots, 78s. per gm. DIPHENAN. — (Per 1b.), 55s. 3d. (56-lb.), to 63s. (1-lb.).

EPHEDRINE. -ALKALOID nominally 6s. 6d. per oz., sulphate, 4s. and hydro-chloride, 3s. 3d. per oz.

ERGOMETRINE.—MALEATE, B.P., 270s. per

ETHER. -- Per lb. in winchesters: B.P. TECHNICAL, B.S.S., 5-cwt., 2s. 9d.; (4s. 4d. per litre). In drums the price is 2s. 1d. per lb. Anæsthetic, B.P., 5-cwt., 3s. 11½d.; 10-cwt., 3s.  $7\frac{1}{2}$ d.

- B.P. and U.S.P., 1-kilo FOLIC ACID. lots, £26 per kilo.

FORMALDEHYDE.—B.P. solution, 5 drum lots, 755s. per ton in free drums, delivered.

GALLIC ACID.—B.P., 10s. 7d. per lb. for
1-cwt. lots. Technical grade, 9s. 9d.

GLUCONATES. — CALCIUM, 1-4-cwt. lots, 3s. 9d. per lb.; SODIUM (technical), 3s. 3d. per lb.; Ferrous, B.P.C., 5s. 4d.

per lb.; Ferrous, B.P.C., 5s. 4d.

Glycerophosphates.—Per lb. in 1-cwt. lots:—Acid, B.P.C., 20 per cent., 4s. 7d.; calcium, soluble, B.P.C., 12s.; iron, B.P.C., scale, 15s. 9d. and powder, 14s. 9d.; magnesium, soluble, B.P.C., 14s. 3d.; manganese, B.P.C., 27s.; potassium, 50 per cent., B.P.C., 3s. 9d. and 75 per cent., B.P.C., 5s. 6d.; sodium, 50 per cent., 2s. 7d.; 75 per cent., 4s. 6d.; 100 per cent., 8s.

GLYCYRRHETINIC ACID.—Per gm., 2s. 3d. GUAIACOLS. — LIQUID B.P.C., 16s. per lb., for 1-cwt. lots; CRYSTALS, 15s. 9d.; CARBONATE, 18s.

HEXAMINE—B.P., 1s, 11½d, per lb. for 1-ton lots, delivered in 1-cwt, kegs, Technical is threepence per lb. less.

HYDROCHLORIC ACID.—B.P., 50s. per cwt. in carboys.

HYDROOUINONE. — One-cwt. lots, 10s.; 1-ton, 8s. 6d per lb.

HYOSCINE HYDROBROMIDE.—Per oz., 102s.

Hypophosphites.—Per kilo.:—

	I kilo	12.5 kilos	50 kilos
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
CALC.UM, B.P.C	17 2	16 1	15 1
IRON, B.P.C.	34 10	33 7	32 5
MAGNESIUM	29 3	28 2	27 2
MANGANESE, B.P.C.	35 3	33 11	32 9
POTASSIUM, B.P.C.		22 5	21 4
SODIUM, B.P.C	19 2	18 1	17 1

KAOLIN.—LIGHT, 60s. per cwt.; 1-ton, 57s. per cwt.

Lactic acid. — B.P. 4s. 5d. per lb. for 12-winchester lots and 4s. for 5-cwt. lots. Edible, 80 per cent. acid, 2s. 4d. per lb. for under 1-ton lots: 12 winchesters, 2s. 8d. per lb.

Mandelic acid.—One-cwt. lots, 12s. 6d. per lb. Calcium salt also 12s. 6d. Sodium mandelate, 13s. and Ammonium mandelate 50 per cent. solution, 7s. 6d.

MENAPHTHONE. — (One-kilo-lots). B.P. 160s. per kilo; ACETOMENAPHTHONE, B.P., 160s.; WATER-SOLUBLE (menadione sodium bisulphite, U.S.P.), 125s.

MERCURY DERIVATIVES.—Per kilo, under MERCORY DERIVATIVES.—ACT RIO, UNIDED TO THE CONTROL OF THE CONTROL

NICOTINAMIDE. — (Per kilo), One-kilo, 43s.; 10 kilos, 40s. 6d.; 50 kilos, 39s. 6d. NICOTINIC ACID.—One-kilo, 32s. 9d.; 50kilos, 29s. per kilo.

NIKETHAMIDE.—Per kilo, 100s.

PARALDEHYDE. — B.P. in 12-winchester lots, 2s. 10d. per lb. (6s. 3d. kilo); 10-gall. carboys, 2s. 4d.

PHENACETIN.—B.P. one-ton lots, 6s. 3d. per lb.; 1-cwt., 6s. 6d.

PHENAZONE.—Imported, 9s. 6d. per 1b.

PHENZONE.—Imported, 9s. od. pcf lo.

PHOSPHORIC ACIDS. — B.P. (s.g. 1.750) is from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 8d. per lb. as to quantity. B.P. 1914, 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Hypophosphorous, B.P.C., in winchesters is from 7s. 5d. to 8s. 6d. per lb. as to quantity; drums, 7s. per lb.; 50 per cent. acid in drums, 8s. 9d. per lb.

Pyridoxine. — One kilo; 10 kilos, £30 5s. - One-kilo, £30 10s, per

Pyrogallic acid. — One-cwt., pure crystals, 24s. 6d. per lb.; resublimed 26s. 6d.

RIBOFLAVINE. — One kilo, £11 10s.; 10kilos, £11 5s. per kilo.

SODIUM PANTOTHENATE.—£6 10s. per kilo. STREPTOMYCIN.—BASE or SULPHATE, 9d. per gm. Same prices for DIHYDRO.

VITAMIN A .- Synthetic. Supplied in concentrate 1 million international units per gm, as acetate or palmitate the price is £26 per kilo for one-kilo lots.

VITAMIN D2.—In oil, 2 million units per n. the price is 67s. 6d. per kilo for 00,000 m.i.u. Crystalline: see under calciferol.

VITAMIN E (synthetic or natural).—Tocopheryl Acetate, B.P.C., 25 gm. to 100 gm., 9d. per gm., 100 gm. to 1 kilo, 7d. per gm.; 1 kilo and under 10 kilos, £24 10s. per kilo; 10 kilos, £24 5s. per kilo.

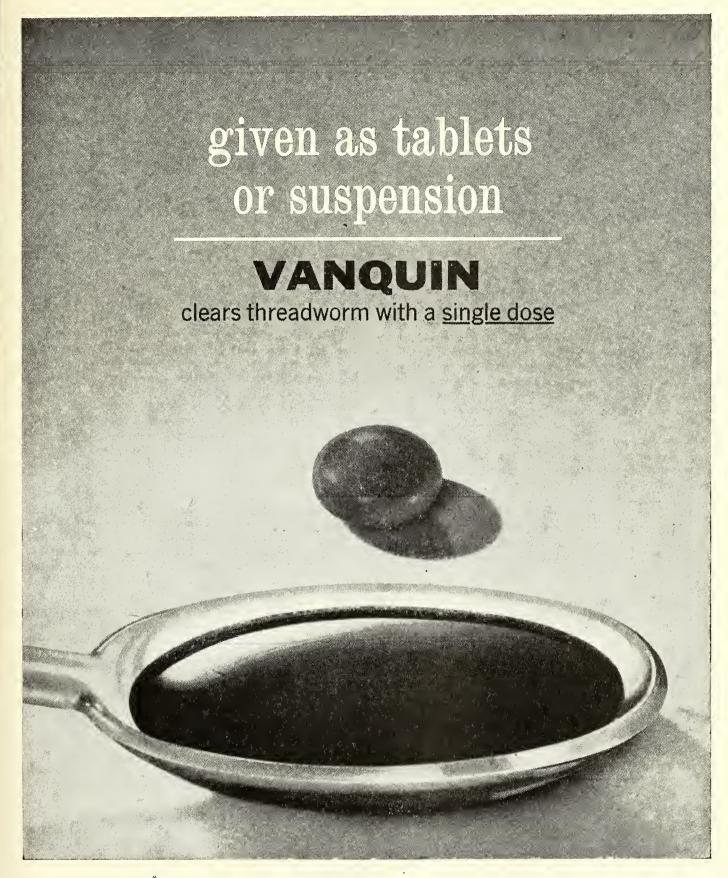
- One-cwt. CARBONATE. -1s.  $11\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb. 1-ton, 1s. 8d.

ZINC CHLORIDE. — B.P.C. cake. 7s. per lb.; sticks, 7s. 10d. TECHNICAL, 115s. per cwt.

ZINC OXIDE. — Two-ton lots B.P. grade, £95 per ton; 1-ton, £96.

ZINC PEROXIDE. - One-cwt. lots of B.P., 5s. 3d. per lb.

ZINC SULPHATE. — B.P., 1-cwt. lots, 1s. 6d. per lb.



Vanquin is administered orally in a single dose equivalent to 5 mg. anhydrous viprynium base per kg. body-weight i.e. one 50 mg. tablet or one 5 ml. teaspoonful of suspension per 10 kg. (22 lb.) body-weight. Packaging: Vanquin tablets, in bottles of 8 and 100. Vanquin suspension, in bottles of 1 fl. oz. and 16 fl. oz.

PARKE-DAVIS

add

## Glucodin



the glucozest glucose for day-long



GLAXO LABORATORIES LIMITED

the name Glucodin is a Glaxo trade mark.

#### Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Kobé No. 1, 13s. 9d. per 1b. in bond; shipment, 12s. 4½d., c.i.f.

ALOES. — Cape primes, spot, 170s. per cwt.; shipment, 147s. 6d., c.i.f.; extra primes, 155s., c.i.f. Curação, spot, 410s.; shipment, 385s., c.i.f.

ANISE. — Chinese STAR, 180s. per cwt., spot, duty paid; shipment, 158s., c.i.f.

BALSAMS.—Per lb.: CANADA: Spot, 23s. COPAIBA: Spot and shipment nominal. PERU: Spot, 8s. 6d., duty paid. Tolu: B.P., from 12s. to 17s. 6d. as to analysis.

BELLADONNA.—Herb, 1s. 9d. per lb. in ond. Leaves, 1s. 10d., nominal. Root, nominal.

BENZOIN. Sumatra block, spot £20 to £28 as to quality.

Buchu. — Spot 4s. per lb.; shipment, February-March, new crop, 3s.  $10\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

CARDAMOMS. — Aleppy greens, 9s. 6d. per lb., spot; shipment, 8s.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

Cascara. — Spot, 260s. per cwt.; shipment, 255s., c.i.f.

Chamomile.—Belgian, 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per lb. as to quality; Hungarian type,

CHERRY BARK.—Thin natural, 1s. 9d. per lb.; shipment, 1s.  $6\frac{1}{2}$ d., c.i.f.

DIGITALIS. — Purpurea for shipment, 2s. 4d. per lb., c.i.f.

ELEM1.—Spot, 1s. 9½d. per lb. Shipment,

1s. 5d., c.i.f. ERGOT. — Portuguese, 8s. per lb., c.i.f., for prompt shipment; spot, 8s. 6d.

Frangula.—Spot, 87s. 6d. per cwt.

GENTIAN.—Spot, French, 150s. per cwt. GENTIAN.—Spot, French, 1993. p. 1893. GINGER.—(Per cwt.) African, spot and shipment nominal. Jamaican No. 3, spot, 345s.; new crop, February-April shipment, 335s., c.i.f.; Cochin, spot, 142s. 6d.; new crop for shipment, 120s., c.i.f.

Gum Acacia. — Kordofan cleaned sorts, 145s. per cwt., spot; February-March shipment, 138s., c.i.f.

HENNA. — Indian, spot, 95s. per cwt.; shipment, 63s., c.i.f.

HONEY. — (Per cwt.). Australian light amber, 100s. to 105s. and medium amber, 95s. to 100s. Argentine, 107s. 6d. to 112s. 6d.; Jamaican, 115s. to 120s.; Canadian clover, 150s. to 155s., Mexican, 110s. to 115s., ex warehouse.

1PECACUANHA.—Costa Rican, 75s. per lb. on spot. Shipment from all sources not offering.

JUNIPER BERRIES. - Italian, 100s. per cwt.; German, 120s.

Karaya. — No. 1 gum, spot 300s. per cwt.; No. 2, 235s.

KOLA NUTS. — African, 6d. spot and 4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d., c.i.f. (per lb.).

Lanolin. — Anhydrous B.P. is from 140s. to 155s. per cwt. in 1-ton lots.

LEMON PEEL.—Spot, 2s. 3d. per lb.

LINSEED.—Whole, 70s. to 75s. per cwt.; crushed, 105s.

LIQUORICE. -- Natural root: Russian, 67s. 6d. per cwt.; Anatolian, 60s.; Sicilian 1-kilo bundles, 1s. 6d. per lb. Block juice: Anatolian from 200s. per cwt.; Italian stick from 392s. to 470s. per cwt.

LOBELIA HERB.—American spot, 6s. 9d.

MACE, — Whole pale blade, 22s. per lb.,

MENTHOL.—Chinese: spot, 56s. per lb. duty paid; afloat, 52s. 6d., c.i.f.; shipment, 52s., c.i.f. Brazilian, 38s. in bond; 36s., c.i.f. Formosan, 42s., in bond; February-March shipment, 40s. 6d., c.i.f.

Mercury. — About £61 10s. per flask of 76-lb.

NUTMEGS. — West Indian 80's, 9s. 6d. per lb., spot; sound unassorted, 6s. 9d.; defectives, 4s. 6d.

Nux vomica.—Cochin, 80s. per cwt. on the spot.

Orange peel. — Spot: Sweet ribbon 1s. 10d. per lb.; bitter quarters: West Indian, 11d.; Spanish, 1s.; bitter ribbon,

ORRIS ROOT.—Florentine, 335s. per cwt. Pepper.—White Sarawak spot 3s, 5d, per lb.; shipment, 3s, 3¼d., c.i.f. Black Sarawak spot, 2s, 11d.; shipment, 2s, 9d., c.i.f. Black Malabar, nominal on spot; shipment, 290s., c.i.f., and Tellicherry, extra-bold, 337s. 6d. per cwt., spot, and

PEPPERMINT.—Dutch whole leaves, 3s. per lb., c.i.f.

PIMENTO.—Spot, 588s. pcr cwt.; shipment, 540s., f.o.b.

Podophyllum.—Emodi, no offers, Peltatum, 435s, per cwt.

Pyrethrum.—Extract, minimum 25 per cent. w/w pyrethrins, 74s. 6d. per lb. for small lots.

QUILLAIA. -Spot cleared. February-April shipment, 160s. per cwt., c.i.f.

RHUBARB. — Chinese small rounds from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. jer lb. on the spot.

SAFFRON.—Mancha sclecta, 170s. per 1b. spot; shipment scarce at 180s., c.i.f.

SARSAPARILLA. - Jamaican native red spot, 2s. 6d. per lb.; prompt shipment, 2s., c.i.f.

SEEDS. — (Per cwt.). Anise.—Egyptian, 285s., duty paid. Caraway. — Dutch, 157s. 6d., duty paid. Celery. — Indian, 310s., spot; shipment old crop, 245s.; new crop for June-July, 167s. 6d., c.i.f. Coriander.—Moroccan, 135s. spot, duty paid; Indian bold, 90s.; shipment, Moroccan, 102s. 6d. Indian bold, 75s., c.i.f. Cumin.—Spot, Iranian, 140s., duty paid; Indian, 160s.; Cyprian, 180s.; shipment, Iranian, 115s., c.i.f. Dill.—Indian, 97s. 6d., spot; shipment, February-March, 73s., c.i.f. Fennel.—Indian, 107s. 6d., spot; shipment, 88s. 6d., c.i.f. Fenugreek. — Moroccan, 102s. 6d. to 105s. spot, duty paid; no offers available for shipment. Mustard.—English 62s. 6d. to 80s., according to quality.

Senega.—Spot, 16s. per lb.

SENEGA.—Spot, 16s. per lb.

SENEGA.—Spot, 16s, per lb.

SENNA. — (Per lb.). Tinnevelly LEAVES, new crop, spot: Prime No. 1, 2s. 4d.; prime No. 2, 1s. 5d.; No. 3, f.a.q., cleared. Pods: hand-picked, No. 1, 2s. 6d.; No. 2, 1s. 9d.; manufacturing cleared. Alexandria pods: Manufacturing, 1s. 6d.; hand-picked, only lower grades offering between 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d.

SHELLAC.—F.O.T.N., 202s. 6d. per cwt.; No. 1, 215s.; F.O., 235s. to 285s., spot.

SLIPPERY ELM. — Bark from 2s. 8d. to

SLIPPERY ELM. — Bark from 2s. 8d. to 3s. 3d. per lb. as to quality.

SQUILL. — White 75s. per cwt. spot, as to quality.

STRAMONIUM.—Indian LEAVES 60s. cwt. spot. 93s., c.i.f. Dutch 0.5 per cent. alkaloid,

STYRAX.—Spot, 23s. 6d. per lb.

Tonquin Beans.—Para spot, 6s. per lb.; shipment, 5s. 5d., c.i.f. Angostura, 10s. 6d.

Tragacanth. — No. 1 ribbon, £135 to £137 10s, per cwt. No. 2, £127 10s, to £130.

TURMERIC. — Madras finger, spot, 120s. per cwt.; new crop for April-May shipment, 105s., c.i.f.

VALERIAN ROOT.—Spot: Belgian, whole for prompt shipment, 145s. per cwt., c.i.f.; Indian, 150s. to 180s., spot, Dutch, 172s. 6d., c.i.f.

Waxes. — (Per cwt.), Bees'.—Dar-es-Salaam, spot, 430s.; shipment, 422s. 6d., c.i.f. Abyssinian, 390s. in bond, nominal; shipment, 375s., c.i.f. Sudanese, spot, 420s., nominal, duty paid; shipment, 380s., c.i.f. Candelilla, spot, 465s.; Carnauba, fatty grey, spot, 430s.; shipment, 400s., c.i.f.; prime yellow, spot, 680s.; shipment, 650s., c.i.f.

#### **Essential and Expressed Oils**

AMBER.—Rectified on the spot, 1s. 6d. per lb.

Arachis. - Spot, 2-5 ton lots naked ex mill, £143 per ton.

BAY.—West Indian short on the spot, prices nominal.

BERGAMOT.—Spot, from 72s. 6d. per lb. CALAMUS.—Spot 56s. 6d. per lb.

CARDAMOM. — English-distilled unquoted; imported, 260s. per lb.

CASTOR.—Home produced B.P. oil, spot, £155 per ton naked ex mill (2-ton lots).

CHENOPODIUM.—About 40s, per lb. in original containers.

CINNAMON. — From quillings, best English-distilled is 650s, per lb.; other B.P. oils from 85s, per lb. Ceylon leaf, forward shipment, 11s. 4½d.; Seychelles, 7s., spot.

CITRONELLA, — Ceylon, spot, 6s. 6d.; shipment, 6s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f. Formosan, spot, 8s. 9d., in bond; shipment, 8s. 6d., c.i.f.; Chinese, 8s. 5d., c.i.f., and 8s. 9d., spot.

CLOVE.—Madagascar leaf, spot, 8s, per lb., duty paid; shipment, 7s., c.i.f. RECTIFIED 87–88 per cent., 12s. Distilled budoil, English, B.P., 27s. for 1-cwt, lots.

Cod-Liver. — B.P. is 11s. 6d. per gall. including charged returnable drums, Vcterinary is from 9s. 6d. per gall. Delivered terms, 25-stone lots.

CUBEB.—Small spot supplies of imported are 65s. per lb.; English, 90s.

DILL.—Imported, 38s. per lb., spot. FENNEL.—Spanish sweet, spot, 11s. per

GRAPEFRUIT.—Florida, 20s. per lb. LAVENDER.—French from 20s. to 50s. per lb. as to quality.

LAVENDER SPIKE.—Spanish, 14s. pcr lb. for original drums.

LEMONGRASS. — Spot 24s. 9d. Shipment, 28s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f.

OLIVE.—Spot, 19s. to 19s. 6d. per gall. in drums ex wharf; shipment, £190-£205 per 1,000 kilos, f.o.b. Spanish port.

ORANGE.—Floridan sweet oil, 3s. per lb.; est Indian, 3s. 6d.; West African, West Indian, 3s. 14s. 6d.; Israeli, 5s.

PATCHOULI. — Penang is 28s., duty paid and 24s., c.i.f., per lb.

Pennyroyal. — Spot is 20s. per lb., duty paid.

PIMENTO. — English-distilled berry from 135s, per lb.; imported, 32s, 6d. Rectified leaf, 16s. per lb.

ROSEMARY.—Spanish is 9s. 3d. per lb. on the spot for best quality.

Sandalwood.—Spot, 152s, 6d. to 155s, per lb.; forward, East Indian, 147s. 6d., c.i.f.

Tangerine.—From 35s. to 40s. per lb. as to quality.

TEREBINTH.—B.P., 2s. 3d. per lb.

#### UNITED STATES REPORT

New York, February 13: A quarter-cent reduction brought the price for imported crude NAPHTHALENE down to five cents per lb, on a c.i.f. basis, but buying interest was still lacking. Supplies of PROCAINE PENICILLIN have tightened considerably in recent days. Demand has increased for anhydrous CITRIC ACID. Recent rises in the price of Brazilian MENTHOL did not bring any gain in demand. IPECACUANHA is said to be in a very tight supply position. PERU BALSAM declined by two cents to 98 cents a lb. Among ESSENTIAL OILS, LEMONGRASS advanced by ten cents to \$3.35 a lb. Lower per lb. were PAT-CHOULI at \$4, down 35 cents, and Bourbon Vetivert at \$16.25, down 25 cents.

#### PRINT AND PUBLICITY

#### DISPLAY MATERIAL

PHILLIPS, SCOTT & TURNER, LTD., St. Mark's Hill, Surbiton, Surrey: Coldrex. Counter display signs and "outers,"

RAYWARP TEXTILES, LTD., Alfred Street North. Nottingham: Revolving metal unit for counter display, to take 4 dozen assorted Headliners. Glamour Hoods, Shower Hoods, Cosy Hoods,

D, & W. Gibbs (U.K.), Ltd., Hesketh House, Portman Square, London, W.1: Pears transparent soap. Counter display unit plus entry forms for "Miss Pears" competition. Available from A. & F, Pears, Ltd., at above address.

THE PY-SPRAY CO., LTD., 2 Fitzroy Street, London, W.1: Py-Spray, Sales dispenser and counter leaflets.

RONSON PRODUCTS, LTD., 352 Strand, London, W.C.2: Ronson electric razors, Case crowners, wire display stand, window streamers and stickers, consumer leaflets in dispensers.

#### PUBLICATIONS

Catalogues

ALBRIGHT & WILSON (MFG.), LTD., 1 Knightsbridge Green, London, S.W.1: List of products of General Chemicals department, Pp. 20. CIBA Laboratories, Ltd., Horsham,

List of pharmaceutical preparations, Pp. 70.
GNOME PHOTOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS, LTD., Cacrphilly Road, Cardiff: Illustrated catalogue of projectors, enlargers and other equipment, Adox films, cameras, Pp. 48.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT Co. (Oxford Cabinet Co., Ltd.), 113 High Holborn, London, W.C.1: Catalogue of new and secondhand wooden and metal office furniture. Pp. 28.

RALPH N. EMANUEL, LTD. (Aldrich Chemical Co., Inc., U.S.A.), 3 Leather Market, London, S.E.1: Aldrich organic research chemicals. Catalogue No. 10. Pp. 304.

G.B. FILM LIBRARY, 1 Aintree Road, Perivale,

Greenford, Middlesex: Catalogue of sponsored lilms from commerce and industry (corrected to October 1961), Pp. 34,





STAND AND OUTER: Left, Wire stand on which are set out the new series of dairy weaning foods of Cow & Gate, Ltd., Guildford, Surrey (see C. & D., February 3, p. 115). Right, Display outer in which the Halex Fleximatic combs (see C. & D., February 3, p. 115) are sent out by the Halex division of British Xylonite Co., Ltd., Highams Park, London, E.4.

VERNON POWELL, LTD., Verona House, Selsdon Road, Croydon, Surrey: Catalogue 1961-62. Pp. 84.

**Booklets and Leaflets** 

ARMOUR HESS CHEMICALS, LTD., 6 Arlington Street, London, S.W.1: "Armoflos as conditioning agents for salts and fertilisers"—tech-

nical bulletin L29. Pp. 10.

CALMIC, LTD., Crewe, Ches: "Polybactrin manual"—a survey of Polybactrin antibiotic therapy. Pp. 28.

CRODA, LTD., Cowick Hall, Snaith, Goole, Yorks:
"Novol cosmetic oleyl alcohol" — technical data sheet. Pp. 6.

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JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD. (Chiyoda Kogaku Seiko, K.K., Osaka, Japan), 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent: "Minolta, there's a reason" illustrated account of the manufacture of Minolta products. Pp. 24.

JAPANESE CAMERAS, LTD., 50 Piccadilly, Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent: Split-up price list, Pp. 6.
JOHNSON & JOHNSON (GT. BRITAIN), LTD., Slough,

Bucks: "Surgicel absorbable hæmostat"-des-

cription of its clinical use. Pp. 8.

S.D.C. Pesticides, Ltd., 99 Regent Street, London, W.1: "A guide to S.D.C. pesticides for use on the farm." Pp. 6.

WILLIAM R. WARNER & Co., Ltd., Eastleigh, Hants: Retail price list January Pp. 4.

Hants: Retail price list, January, Pp. 4.

#### COMMERCIAL TELEVISION

Figures in the columns represent number of appearances of the product during the week.

February 25 to	March	3			London	Midland	North	Scotland	Wales	South	N.E.	Anglia	Ulster	Westwar	Border	Grampia	Eireann
Alka Seltzer				• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	3		5	3	3	3	3	3	3	4	3	3	1
Anadin					1	_	_	-	—		—	3	3		_	—	_
Askit powders					_	_	—	14.	, L	_	_	—	—	_	7	_	_
Aspro					1	2	3	_ 1	3	2	3	1	_	2		_	
Atrixo					_	_	1	-	_	_	_	_	_	_	—	_	-
Cofrex					_		—	—			2		_	_	_	_	_
Coldene cold treatm	ent					2	—		3					_	_	_	_
Coldrex					2	2	2	1	3	2	2	2	2	2	3	1	_
Cuticura					_			_	_	_	1	—	_	_	_	_	
Dekrasil					3	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	_	_	_		_
Dentu-Creme							_			1	-	_		_	_	_	_
Delsey					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	4	2	1	
Dr. Wernets powde	т				_	2	2	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	-
Euthymol tooth-pas	te				3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	5	3	3	3
Hcdex							_	_			4	_	_	_	_	_	
Horlicks					1	_	3	2	1	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	_
Kleenex					1	2	3		_	1	1	1	1	_	_	1	_
Lano-spray					3		2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
Lifeguard					1	_	_	_	1	_	1	_	_	2	_	_	_
Loxene hair cream					1	2	2	5	3		2	2	2	3	2	2	2
shampoo					2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	3	2
Macleans tooth-past					2	ī	1	_	1	1		1	2	2	2	_	
Milk of Magnesia					2		1	1	î	î	1	î	ĩ	_	_		_
Panets					_		1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_
Penetrol inhalant					2	2	2		_		2	_	_	_	_	_	
Pepsodent tooth-pas					3	3	3	3	3	5	3	3	3	3	_	_	
Pretty Ouick					1		1	_	1	2	1	2	1	_			_
Rimmel " beauty o		budget ''			_	_	î	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	
Rinstead pastilles				• • •		1	î		1	_	2	_	2	_	_	_	
Rosedale dry shamp			• • •			5		_		_	_	4	_	_			_
Scotties				• •	3	3	3	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	_
Spoolie hair curlers					_	2	_	_			_			_		_	_
SqEsy			• •	• •	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	_
T-Zonc			• •	• •	_	_		_		5	_	_		_	_	_	_
Virol	•		• •		1	3	3				_	_	_	_		_	
VO-5 hair spray		• • • •	• •	• •	4	3	5							_			
TO-5 half spray					4		3										

Periodicals

BRUCE STARKE & Co., LTD., 5 Fenchurch Street,
London, E.C.3: Dragoco Report. No. 1, 1962. Pp. 24.

GLAXO LABORATORIES, LTD., Greenford, Middle-

sex: Glaxo Topics, No. 47, January, Pp. 16. Henry Wiggin & Co., Ltd., Thames House, Millbank, London, S.W.1: Wiggin Nickel Alloys. No. 63, Pp. 36.

IMPERIAL CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, LTD., Millbank, London, S.W.1: Endeavour, No. 81. January. Pp. 60; I.C.I. Magazine, No. 301, January. Pp. 36.

KODAK, Ltd., Kingsway, London, W.C.2: Kodak Professional News. No. 7. December 1961. Pp. 20.

LONDON RUBBER (INDUSTRIES), LTD., Hall Lane, Chingford, London, E.4: London Image, Win-

ter 1961. Pp. 36. Мегск, Sharp & Dohme, Ltd., Hoddesdon. Hetts: Seminar International. Vol. 10, No. 3. Pp. 24.

NEVILLE BROWN & Co., LTD., 93 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1: Nebro News. No. 13.

Pp. 4. Hounslow, Middlesex: PARKE, DAVIS & CO.,

Bulletin, No. 3, 1961. Pp. 10,
ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square,
London, W.1: The Roche Courier, Vol. 28, No. 1. Pp. 4.

ROCHE PRODUCTS, LTD., 15 Manchester Square, London, W.1: The Roche Courier. No. 12, 1961. Pp. 4.

U.K. ATOMIC ENERGY AUTHORITY, 11 Charles 11 Street, London, S.W.1: Atom. No. 63. January. Pp. 12.

UNICHEM, LTD., 3 Broadwater Road, London, S.W.17: News and Views. No. 100. Pp. 16. WILLIAM R. WARNER & CO., LTD., Eastleigh, Hants: Nurse. Vol. 1, No. 4. Pp. 4.

#### Price Lists

MAY & BAKER, LTD., Dagenham, Essex: Price list of medical products (with descriptive notes and tablet identification chart), 1962. Pp. 106.

#### COMING EVENTS

Items for inclusion under this heading should be sent in time to reach the Editor not later than first post on Wednesday of the week of insertion.

#### Monday, February 19

ABERDEEN SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, chemistry department, Aberdeen University, at 8 p.m. Centenary lecture. Professor H. Schmid on "Calabash-curare Alkaloids."

BEDFORD COLLEGE, Regent's Park, N.W.1, at 5.15 p.m. University of London lecture in botany, Professor P, K. Stumpf (professor of plant biochemistry, University of California) on "General Aspects of Lipide Metabolism in Higher Plants."

BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL INCHLEY SOCIETY. Bull and Butcher hotel, 1277 High Road, London, N.20, at 8 p.m. Discussion on the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy,

GLASGOW LOCAL PHARMACEUTICAL COMMITTEE, Craig's rooms, 142A St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, at 7.45 p.m. Annual meeting of electors.

INTERNATIONAL DISPLAY MARKET WEEK. Russell, Russell Square, London, W.C.1 (until February 22).

EICESTER SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Leicester University, at 4.30 p.m. Mr. R. P. Bell on "The Kinetics of Halogenation of Acctone."

SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, Inorganic chemistry laboratory, Oxford University, at 8.30 p.m. Sir Lindor Brown on "Chemical Transmission of Nerve Effects,"

PESTICIDES and SURFACE-ACTIVITY GROUPS, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Squarc, London, S.W.1, at 3 p.m. Presentation of papers on "Aspects of the Use of Emulsions in Pesticide Formulations."

#### Tuesday, February 20

AYRSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Parkstone hotel, Prestwick, at 7.30 p.m. Mr. D. M. Sloan on "Switzerland and Festival of the Wine Workers."

MACY, Brighton, 7, at 7 p.m. Course on "Anti-biotics." Mr. D. L. Fletcher (Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd.) on "Fermentation Methods."

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, Moorgate, London, E.C.2, at 5.45 p.m. First of five lectures on "Trade in North America." Mr. B. C. Butler on "The Canadian Scene."

COVENTRY BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION, Craven Arms hotel, Coventry, at 7,30 p.m. Address by Mr. C. Smith (a member of

N.P.U. Executive).

HERTFORD BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY,
Mayflower Place, Hertingfordbury, Herts, at 8 p.m. Dr. A. J. Martin on "The New Penicillins.'

LONDON SECTION, ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMIS-TRY, Norwood Technical College, Knight's Hill, London, S.E.27, at 6 p.m. Dr. T. S. G. Jones on "Aspects of Chromatography."

REIGATE AND REDHILL PHARMACISTS' TION AND BRANCH, CIBA Laboratorics, Ltd., Horsham, Sussex, at 8 p.m. Dr. K. Mant (pathologist for Surrey) on "Some Aspects of Forensic Medicine."

TEES-SIDE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Sparks cafe, High Street, Stockton-on-Tees, at 7,45 p.m. Address by Mr. H. Pattison (superintendent, Durham Pricing Bureau).

WEST KENT BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Hackwood hotel, Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent, at 8 p.m. Dr. J. M. Rowson on "Pharmacy in Nigeria."

#### Wednesday, February 21

Anglesey, North Caernarvonshire and Colwyn BAY BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, perial hotel, Llandudno, at 7.15 p.m. Dinner

and dance.

Bedford College, Regent's Park, London,
N.W.1, at 5.15 p.m. University of London
botany. Professor P. K. Stumpf (professor of plant biochemistry, University of California) on "The Photobiosynthesis of Lipids in Higher Plants."

BIOLOGICAL METHODS GROUP, SOCIETY FOR AN-ALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, meeting room, Chemical Society, Burlington House, London, W.1, Meeting on "Assessment of Antibiotics in Animal Feeds."

BIRKENHEAD AND WIRRAL PHARMACISTS' ASSO-CIATION AND BRANCH, Central hotel, Birkenhead, at 8 p.m. N.P.U. meeting.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Langford's hotel, Third Avenue, Hove, at 7.45 p.m. Further discussion on the report of the Committee on the General Practice of

CARDIEF PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH Welsh College of Pharmacy, Cardiff, at 7.30 p.m., Dr. W. R. M. James (pathologist, Cardiff Forensic Laboratories) on "Addiction to Tri-chlorethylene."

CHELSEA PHARMACY ASSOCIATION, Chenil Galleries, King's Road, London, S.W.3, at 7.30 p.m. Annual ball.

LONDON SECTION ROYAL INSTITUTE OF CHEMIS-TRY, Technical Research Station, Spillers, Ltd., Station Road, Cambridge, at 7.30 p.m. Dr. J. H. Purnell on "Gas Chromatography Applied to Kinetic Studies."

BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL Garon's banqueting hall, High Street, Southend, at 7 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

#### Thursday, February 22

BEDFORDSHIRE BRANCH, PHARMACEUT; CAL SOCIETY. out-patients' department, Lister Hospital, Hitchin, Herts, at 7.45 p.m. Mr. S. W. Kipling (Geigy Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd.) on "Advances in the Diagnosis and Treatment of Depression."

EDINBURGH AND SOUTH-EASTERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, 36 York Place, Edinburgh, at 7.45 p.m. Discussion on the report of the Committee on the General Practice of Pharmacy.

LEEDS BRANCH, NATIONAL PHARMACEUTICAL UNION. Jacomelli's restaurant, Boar Lane, Leeds, at 8 p.m. Mr. A. Aldington (a member of N.P.U. Executive) on "The Growth of Colour Photography" (illustrated).

LIVERPOOL BRANCH, GUILD OF PUBLIC PHARMA-CISTS, Exchange hotel, Liverpool, at 8 p.m. Mr. C. Stevens on "The Inter-departmental Committee and the Law Controlling This " and "Some Legal Aspects of Homicide."

LIVERPOOL SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, department of inorganic and physical ehemistry, Liverpool University, at 5 p.m. Dr. J. S. Anderson on "Some Recent Work of the National Chemical Laboratory."

LONDON CHEMISTS' GOLFING SOCIETY, Hendon

Hall hotel, Hendon, London, N.W.4, at 7.30

p.m. Dinner and dance.

London Section, Royal Institute of Chemis-TRY, Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, London, S.E.I, at 6.30 p.m. Professor E. D. Hughes on "Chemical Kinetics in Organic Chemistry.

MIDLAND SECTION, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, Technical College, Luton, at 6.30 p.m. Dr. J. Haslam on "Analytical Research."
OILS AND FATS and AGRICULTURAL GROUPS, SO-

CIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, 14 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, at 6 p.m. Dr. J. M. P. Coppock on "Some Aspects of Influence of Diet and Husbandry on the Nutritional Value of the Hen Egg,"

PORTSMOUTH CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION, Portland hotel, Kent Road, Southsea, at 7.45 p.m. Rev. H. Wylde, M.B.E., on "Tristan da Cunha."

ROYAL SOCIETY, Burlington House, London, W.1, at 10.30 a.m. Symposium on "The W.1, at 10.30 a.m. Symposium on "The Present State of Relativity,"

SLOUGH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Royal hotel, Slough, at 8 p.m. Mr. F. W. Adams (registrar of the Pharmaceutical Society) on "Current Affairs."

SUNDERLAND BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY, Grand hotel, Sunderland, at 7.30 p.m. Discussion night.

#### Friday, February 23

CORROSION GROUP and SOUTH WALES SECTION, SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY, University College, Cathays Park, Cardiff, at 7 p.m. Presentation of papers on "Volatile Corrosion Inhibitors.

CROYDON PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION AND BRANCH, Greyhound hotel, High Street, Croydon, at 8 p.m. Talk by Mr. J. S. McConnell (W. & A. Gilbey Ltd.) on wines.

LONDON SECTION, INSTITUTION OF THE RUBBER IN-DUSTRY, Café Royal, 68 Regent Street, London, W.1. Dinner and dance.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, chemistry department, King's College, at 5.30 p.m. Dr. I. L. S. Mitchell on "The Production of some Antibiotics on an Industrial Scale.'

NORTHERN SCOTTISH BRANCH, PHARMACEUTICAL Society, Caledonian hotel, Inverness, at 8.15 p.m. Annual dinner and dance.

MICROCHEMISTRY GROUP, SOCIETY FOR ANALYTICAL Burlington CHEMISTRY. Chemical Society, House, Piccadilly, London, W.1, at 6.45 p.m. Annual meeting, followed by presentation of original papers.

POST-GRADUATE MEDICAL SCHOOL OF LONDON, 150 Du Cane Road, London, W.12, at 4 p.m., Guest lecture. Dr. E. J. Ross on "Aldosterone.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, 21 Albemarle Street, London, W.1, at 9 p.m. Mr. F. Greenaway on "A Victorian Scientist: The Experimental Researches of Sir Crookes (1832-1919)." SCOTTISH SECTION, SOCIETY FOR A William

CHEMISTRY, Royal Society of Edinburgh, 22 George Street, Edinburgh, 2, at 7.15 p.m. Dr. A. C. Hunt on "Death by Poisoning" and Detective Superintendent J. K. McLellan (City of Glasgow Police) on "Problems in Criminal Investigation."

SHEFFIELD SECTION, CHEMICAL SOCIETY, chemistry department, Sheffield University, at 4.30 p.m. Centenary lecture, Professor H. Schmid on "Calabash-curare Alkaloids."

SOCIETY OF MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH, Wellcome Building, Euston Road, London, N.W.1, at 9.45 a.m. Annual symposium.

#### WILLS

MR. A. H. CLOUGH, M.P.S., 22 Sharples Avenue, Astley Bridge, Bolton, Lancs, left £2,592 (£2,523 net).

MR. B. F. J. COOPER, M.P.S., 1 Cromwell Road, Canterbury, Kent, Jeft £8,185 (£8,112 net). MR. L. R. COOPER, M.P.S., Gwynfa, Upper Park, Northiam, Sussex, left £4,805 (£1,272 net). MR. R. P. CUNDALL, M.P.S., 25 Hillcrest Avenue, Leeds, 7, left £13,415 (£13,280 net).

MR. J. DENHAM, M.P.S., 17 Queen's Road, Southport, Lancs, left £1,408 (£1,312 net).

Mr. J. Dunn, M.P.S., 42 St. Silas's Road, Blackburn, Lancs, left £2,143 (£1,865 net).

MR. D. G. Evans, M.P.S., Gwendreath, 12 Belvedere Road, Llanelly, Carmarthens, left £6,182 (£6,074 net).

MR. C. A. FERRY. M.P.S., Almora, Stockton Easington, co. Durham, left £16,774 Road. (£16,630 net).

MR. W. J. Q. GREGSON, M.P.S., 84 Coombe Road, Paignton, Devon, left £18,827 (£18,742 net). MR. C. P. GILBERT, M.P.S., 374 Carter Knowle Road, Sheffield, 11, left £38,965 (£37,577 net).

MR. E. T. GRIFFITHS, M.P.S., 168 Woodthorpe Road, Kings Heath, Birmingham, Warwicks, left £5,611 (£4,167 net).

MR. G. W. HALES, M.P.S., Brooke House, Henley Road, Ipswich, left £10,120 (£9,555 net).

MR. H. H. MARSHALL, M.P.S., Bryony House, Bryony Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29 (a former chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union, and former president of the Proprietary Articles Trade Association), left £9,699 (£9,578 net).

MR. W. R. McNabb, M.P.S.N.I., 17 Market Street, Lurgan, co. Armagh, Northern Ireland (president of the Ulster Chemists' Association. 1952, and for some years a member of its executive committee) left personal estate in England and estate in Northern Ireland valued at £36,705.

Mr. H. G. TIBBETT, M.P.S., 38 Abinger Avenue, Cheam, Surrey (a former chairman of the Surrey Pharmaceutical Committee and presi-dent of the South-west London Chemists' Association), left £22,365 (£22,293 net).

#### WORLD TRADE

United States Pharmaceutical Exports.—Manufacturers' shipments pharmaceuticals are expected to total about \$3,500 millions in 1962-6 per cent, higher than estimated 1961 shipments of \$3,300 millions.

Far East Contract for Eire Firm.-Antigen, Ltd., Roscrea, Eire, secured a contract for the supply of 100 million tablets and 6 million units of injectable preparations to the Far East. Biggest single export order ever received for Irish pharmaceutical products, the order is at present in course of fulfilment. Shipment commences from Dublin in March.

Australian Import Restrictions Back. -Australia is to reimpose quantitative import restrictions in order to protect particular industries. Legislation is to be put forward enabling the Tariff Board to recommend quantitative restrictions in special cases where such recommendations do not conflict with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. It is not intended to reintroduce import licensing as previously. Fuller details have still to be disclosed.

German Pharmaceutical Exports. -West German pharmaceutical exports in 1961 rose 15 per cent, to DM680 millions, Pressure on prices in the past few months, however, has led to the cancellation of some business, according to the latest monthly report by the industry. Further expansion of pharmaceutical exports must be regarded "with some pessimism," the report adds. Imports held fairly steady at DM190 millions in 1961, largely because foreign suppliers had taken full advantage of the 1960 tariff concessions to ship an unusual amount of bulk goods into Germany.

U.S. Polythene for France. -French Government have abolished the anti-dumping duty imposed on highpressure polythene in powder or granulated form, produced by the American Spencer Chemical Co., of Kansas City, Missouri. The duty was imposed in October 1961 after imports of low-price American polythene had soared, and French producers were forced to cut production. It is reported that the Government decision was due to the fact that France had received from the United States firm the assurance that it will no longer sell at such low prices.

#### **PATENTS**

#### COMPLETE SPECIFICATIONS ACCEPTED

From the "Official Journal (Patents)," February 7

Steroid esters and pharmaceutical preparations containing them, CIBA, Ltd. 892,742.

Preparation of compounds of the tetracycline

series. American Cyanamid Co. 892,590.
Pessary, particularly a uterus pessary, R.F.S.U.:s

Forsaljnings-Organisation A.B., and S. E. Randstrom. 892,386,

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising ethylthiocarbonyl compounds. Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 892,450.

Pharmaceutical compositions comprising 3-pyridine acetic acid. Lepetit, S.p.A. 892,784.

Poly-onium blocking neuromuscular National Research Development Corporation. 892,413.

Cyclopentanophenanthrene derivatives. Syntex. S.A. 892,620.

Process for the preparation of endrin. Shell In-

ternationale Research Maatschappij, 892 592

Hydroxamic acid esters, CIBA, Ltd. 892,593.

Organic phosphorus compounds, their manufacture and use. CIBA, Ltd. 892,405.

Process for preparing L(+)-3;5-diiodothyronine. Farbwerke Hoechst, A.G. 892,773.

Biologically active compositions. Diamond Alkali Co. 892,406.

Gibberellins, Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. 892.777

Production of steroids and the compounds thus produced. Laboratoires Français de Chimio-

therapie, 892,440, 4-methoxy-2-methyl-6-sulphanilamidopyrimide and process for the preparation thereof. Tanabe Seiyaku Co., Ltd. 892,789.

Process for the manufacture of methyl isothiocyanate, Schering, A.G. 892,790.

Process for the production of 2-hydrazino-3-mer-

capto-quinoxaline. Farbenfabriken Bayer, A.G. 892.758.

Phytotoxic and insecticidal triazino compounds and preparations thereof, Philips' Gloeilampenfabriken, N.V. 892,421.

Unsaturated thiophosphoric acid esters and pesticidal compositions containing them. CIBA, Ltd. 892,326.

Dry shaver, Licenti G.m.b.H. 892,680. Licentia - Patent - Verwaltungs,

Reclosable plastic bubble package. Binney & Smith, Inc. 892,640.

Surgical instrument, W. B. Shute, 892,548.

British patent specifications are obtainable (price 5s, each) from the Patent Office, 23 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

#### TRADE MARKS

#### APPLICATIONS ADVERTISED BEFORE REGISTRATION

From the "Trade Marks Journal," February 7 artificial sweetening substances (1)

CALFREE, B825,252, by "Sanitas" Co., Ltd., London, S.W 9.

For chemical products for photographic purposes. and sensitised photographic papers (1)

AGECOP, 826,591, by Agfa, A.G., Leverkusen-Bayerwerk, Germany.

For all goods (3)

MEDIC-AIRE, 808,709, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. Device with word FLOID, 821,316, by Haugron Cientifical S.A., Barcelona, Spain, ERE-VAN, 825,486, by Evans Medical, Ltd., Speke, Liverpool, 24. SET DE PANTENE, 825,200, by Roche Products, Ltd., Wclwyn Garden City, Herts.

For cosmetic preparations, non-medicated toilet preparations and perfumes (3)

PEACHY DOLL, 810,594, by Miners Make Up, Ltd., Surbiton, Surrey.

For perfumes, toilet preparations (not medicated), and cosmetics, all in liquid form (3)

DE " EAU MONSIEUR BALMAIN." B814,931, by Les Parfums Pierre Balmain, Paris 80e, France.
For cleaning and polishing preparations (3)

CLEANSLIP. 817,986, by Slip Products Co., Ltd., St. Albans, Herts. GLY-SEN, B824,932, by Horsfield Bros., Ltd., Chcadlc, Ches.

For cleaning, polishing and abrasive preparations

FREND, B821,819, by Chiswick Products, Ltd., London, W.4. For hair-colouring preparations having hair-setting

COLORTEX, 825,064, by Clynol, Ltd., London, W.1.

For pharmaceutical preparations containing heparin (5)
PANHEPRIN, 809.093, by Abbott Laboratories,

North Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A.

TIGACOL, 814,649, SET DE PANTENE, 825,201, by Roche Products, Ltd., Welwyn Garden City, Herts. COOPIN, 822,155, by Cooper, McDougall & Robertson, Ltd., Berkhamsted, Herts. MAALOX, 826,963, by William H. Rorer, Inc., Fort Washington, Montgomery,

Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

For pharmaceutical preparations and substances. all for oral administration (5) CARMAL, 815,732, by Winthrop Group, Ltd.,

Surbiton, Surrey

For pharmaceutical preparations in tablet form, for use in the treatment of tuberculosis, pleurisy, ulcers and coughs (5)

CAPYNA, 815,790, by Himalaya Drug Co., Bombay, 1, India.

For pharmaceutical preparations for use in the relief of constipation and regulation of bowel

MODANE, 816,636, by Warren-Teed Products Co., Columbus, Ohio, U.S.A.,
For preparations of vitamins in capsule form,

for oral assimilation (5)

GERABLEN, 818,060, by Coronet Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Bermuda, For preparations for the feet, bath salts and bath

preparations, all being medicated (5) MOD-O-ZONE, 821,129, by J. & J. Ballard, London, S.W.17.

For medicated confectionery (5)

COMMANDO'S, 822,059, by Bonds of London, Ltd., London, E.11.

For pharmaceutical preparations for human use (5)

AVISONAL, 824,652, by Dr. A. Wander, S.A., Berne, Switzerland.

For pharmaceutical preparations (5)

CYTOFREN, 824,653, by Dr. A. Wander. S.A., Berne, Switzerland, DIMELOR, 826,428, by Eli Lilly & Co., Ltd., Basingstoke, Hants. For pharmaceutical products for use in the treat-

ment of asthma and other respiratory ailments due to the constriction of air passages (5)
ASMA-KETS, 825,335, by Vantorex, Ltd.,
Loughborough, Leics.

For surgical instruments for infusion and trans-

VENOTRANS, B817,651, by Alois Duschek, Vienna, 1, Austria.

#### CONTEMPORARY THEMES

Subjects of contributions in current medical and technical periodicals

PENTOTHAL AND NEMBUTAL. Pharmaceutical compatibilities of, Amer. J. Hosp. Pharm.. December.

NARCOTICS AND BARBITURATES. An improved system of control for. Amer. J. Hosp. Pharm., December.

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CEPHALINS in the blood. J. Amer. med. Ass., January 6.

PITUITARY and ADRENAL HORMONES in rheumatoid arthritis, Lancet, February 3.

INTRAVENOUS ATROPINE PREMEDICATION before clectroconvulsion therapy. Lancet, February 3. SKF 8542. Clinical trial of new oral diuretic. Lancet, February 3.

TRICHLORPHON (NEGUVON, BAYER L13/59), Field trial with, against warble fly grubs in cattle. Vet. Rec., February 3.
SYSTEMIC INSECTICIDES. Field trials using sys-

temic insecticides for the control of warbles on cattle. Vet. Rec., February 3.

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January. SOME ALIPHATIC HEMICHOLINIUM ANALOGS, Syn-

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SUBSTITUTED SULFONYL PIPERAZINES, J. pharm. Sciences, January.

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BROMINDIONE, a new anticoagulant, J. Amer.

ralidomide and congenital abnormalities.

Lancet, February 10. THALIDOMIDE and

ALPHA METHYL DOPA in treatment of hypertension. Lancet, February 10.

IACIN. Massive treatment in schizophrenia. Lancet, February 10.

PHENETHIC LLIN and PENICILLIN G in acute suppurative otitis media in childhood. Brit, med. J.,

February 10.
GRISEOFULV N. Effect of particle size on blood griseofulvin-levels in man, Nature, February

# In April perhaps YOU will receive a £100 BONUS

All chemists who stock Agricare veterinary products for sheep are in an excellent position to receive a £100 bonus in connection with the big Agricare competition for sheep farmers.

This contest, which is open from now until mid-March, offers substantial prizes of £750, £250, and £100 to sheep farmers. Besides these prizes, the winners will receive bonuses of £250 if they include an Agricare carton with their entry.

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16th February 1962.

The bouquets and brickbats which have whirled around my head these past two weeks range all the way between the angry Mr. Ward who ordered 1/12 dozen Napisan from his wholesaler and finding it damaged refused to have any more despite requests for it, and on the other hand, those more amiable chemists who have sent me photographs of their pharmacies as evidence that they, at any rate, are not missing out on this important Baby business.

But angry or amiable no one disputes the point I was making that the proper place for baby supplies is the chemists' counter and that it is up to everyone of us to see that it stays there and gets the attention from chemist and customer which it deserves.

Now, for the chemist who will go for the NEW business which Napisan represents here is a bonus parcel:-

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+ 5% display bonus + 1 free per dozen.

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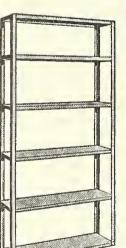
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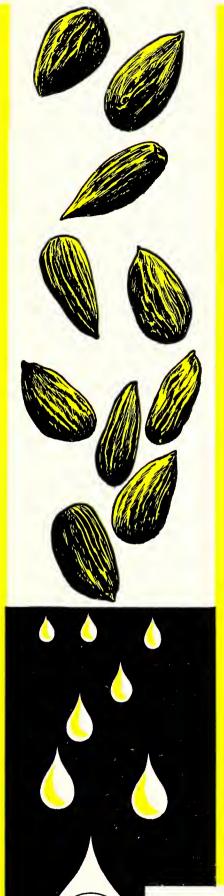
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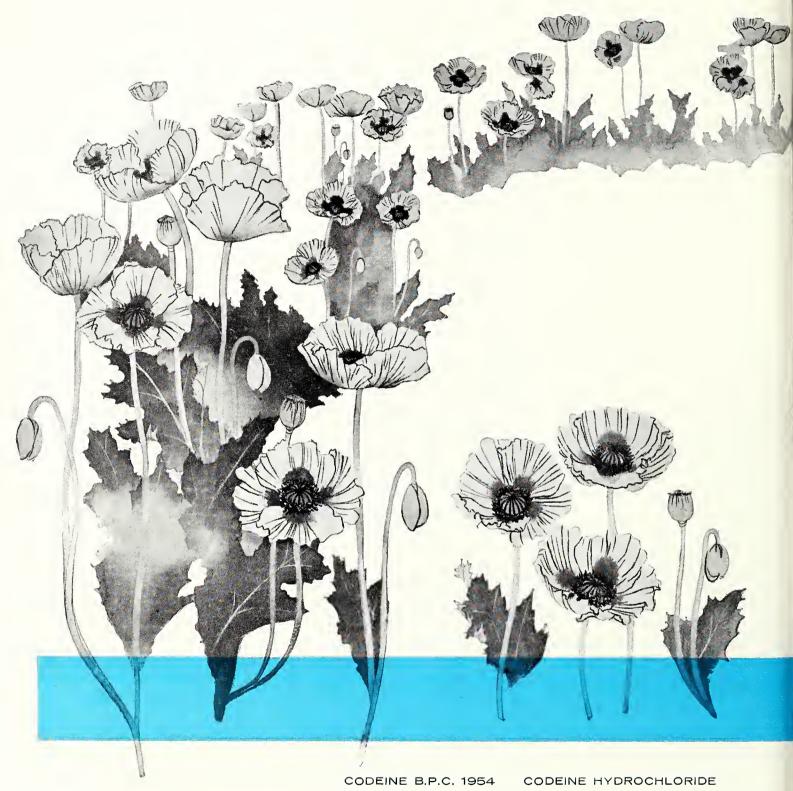
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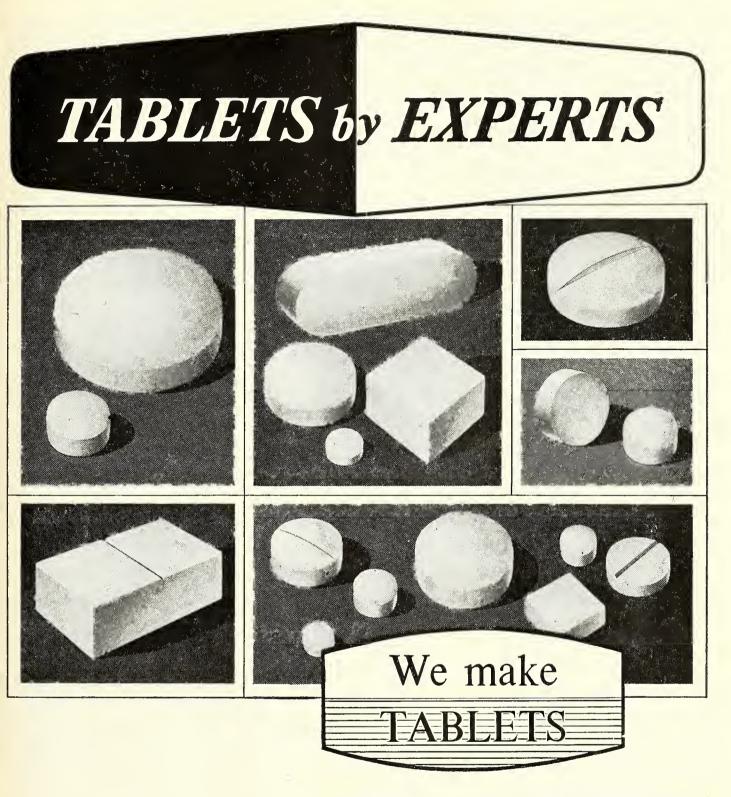
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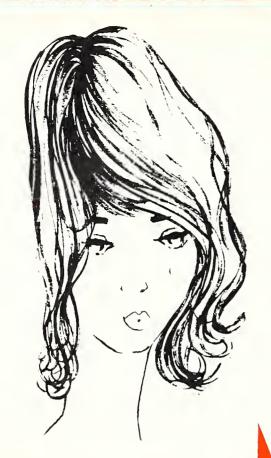
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THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST 22 February 17, 1962 23

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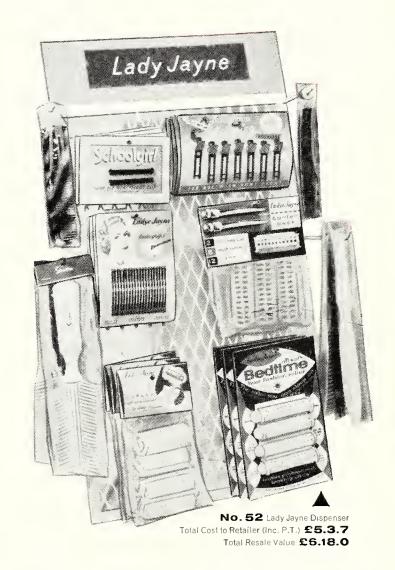


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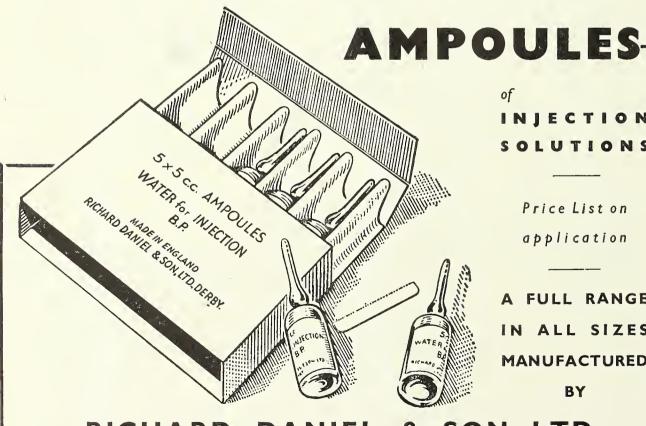
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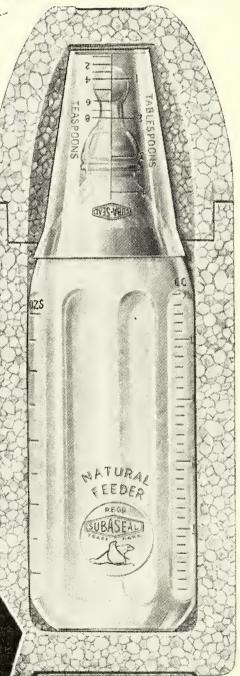
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- DENTIST Regular visits to catch any trouble early.
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E2/5/62

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2/6 a bottle





IDEAL FOR BLACK/WHITE \* Coupled film COLOUR

**£7-15-5** Ever Ready case £1/8/6

Halina

35X

★ All metal precision 35 mm.

★ f/3.5/45 mm. colour corrected lens.

★ Synchronised

1/200th sec.

shutter up to

Transport and ex-

posure counter.



#### Halina Al

- ★ TWO CAMERAS IN ONE
- \* All metal.
- $\bigstar$  2½×2½ and 35 mm. on 120 film.
- ★ f/3.5/80 mm. colour corrected
- Synchronised shutter speeded up to 1/100th sec.
- ★ Coupled front lens focusing.

Leather Ever Ready case £2/7/8



#### Halina VICEROY

- **★** TWO CAMERAS IN ONE
- \* All metal.
- $\bigstar$  2½×2½ and 35 mm. on 120 film
- ★ Double meniscus f/8 lens
- \* Actual size ground glass reflex viewfinder.
- Synchronised for flash.

23-19-10

Ever Ready Case 18/3

#### Halina

- \* Battery Operated.
- ★ The extra large, precision ground twin optically polished lenses are made from the world-famous Chance Pilkington Optical Glass giving perfect enlargements.
- ★ Large magnification 21 times.
- ★ Lenses can be taken out for cleaning pur-poses, a unique poses, feature.



39/6

Batteries 10d extra



BATTERIES I/- EXTRA

#### Halina **AMBASSADOR**

DUAL PURPOSE VIEWER

- \* Battery Operated or remove base and use as a Daylight viewer.
- ★ Accepts all 2 x 2in. slides.
- \* Large magnification.
- Overall Illumination— NO HOT SPOT.



#### Halina 150

2" x 2" STILL **PROJECTOR** 

- ★ 150 watt.
- ★ f/3.5/80mm. hardcoated colour corrected lens.
- \* Double condensers.
- ★ Helical focusing.
- ★ All metal.
- ★ Heat absorbing filter.
- ★ Accepts all 2×2in. slides.

Can be converted to 300 watt projector in a few minutes by fitting the HALINA all metal Fanbase. £5-5-0



150 watt lamp 21/9

Carrying Case 25/4

£3-19-1

Ever Ready Case \$1-10-4 with detachable back.

#### Halina

TWO-IN-ONE **CAMERA** 

21×21 or 14×14

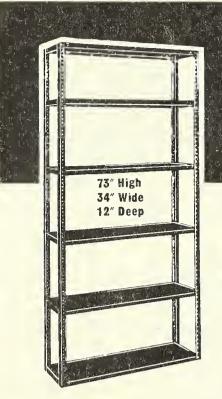
- \* ALL METAL
- \* Achromat lens f/8.
- ★ Front lens focusing.
- \* Apertures 8-11-16.
- ★ Double exposure prevention.



J. J. SILBER LTD

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Telephones HOL 4214/5/6, CHA 2237/3596



# Today's best value in heavy gauge STEEL SHELVING

£3.15.0

Unassembled ready for erection

- Brand new—Manufactured in our own works.
- Shelves adjustable every inch.
- Heavy gauge shelves will carry 400lb distributed weight each.
- Stove enamelled dark green.
- 6 shelves per bay—Extra shelves 8/-each.
- Quantity discount on orders for six bays or more.

Send for Catalogue of other storage equipment.

DELIVERED FREE, IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND & WALES.
Satisfaction guaranteed or equipment replaced

#### N.C. BROWN LTD

Shelving Division, Heywood, Lancs.

Tel: 69018



#### Malt and Cod Liver Oil

With the flavour that CANNOT be copied

We are the premier firm supplying Chemists "own name" packs

#### IMPORTANT

Make sure of your stocks against the possibility of severe Winter epidemics.

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Chemists' Transfer Agents and Valuers
41 ARGYLE SQUARE, KING'S CROSS, W.C.1
(opposite St. Pancras and King's Cross Stations)

VALUATIONS for all purposes
BUSINESSES urgently required
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TRANSFERS without publicity our speciality

 All Valuations and Stocktakings, carried out under personal supervision of principals.

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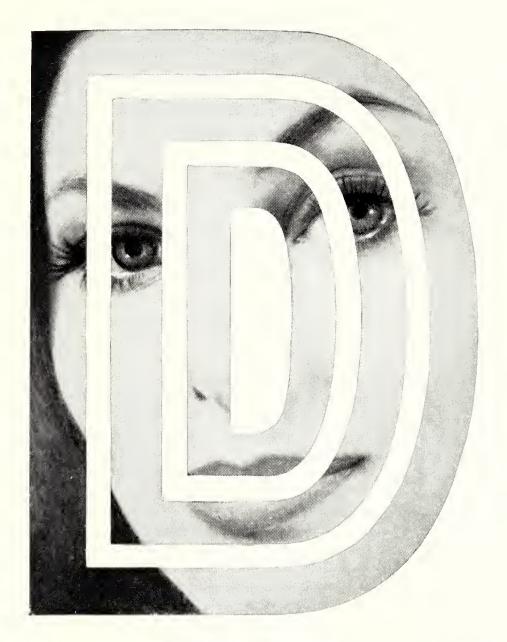
## MANLY

MAN'S BELT

"Obtainable from Boots and Chemists everywhere."

Retail Price - 35/-Trade Price - 284/- per doz. inc. P.T.

All enquiries to: The MANLY COMPANY
Church Road, Worcester Park, Surrey.



#### What does DDD mean to you?

**DEFINITION**—The DDD Company has been in existence for over 50 years. It has a reputation for quality, reliability and go-ahead thinking. Strict laboratory tests maintain a high standard on all products. DDD is a familiar name in chemists' shops all over the world; it sells in 51 different countries.

**DIVERSITY**—A wide range of well-established products are made by DDD and its Associated Company. They are always in brisk demand. The famous DDD Liquid and Balm for instance. Popular with young and old alike as a tried and trusted prescription for skin troubles.

**DIRECTION**—Forward, always forward. DDD's laboratory Chemists are constantly alert—always working towards new discoveries and improvements. The company has grown steadily; four times as much advertising is done now as in 1956—clear proof of the direction DDD is taking!

DDD Prescription (Liquid) and DDD Balm (Cream) are effective agents against eczema, spots, rashes, cuts, insect bites and stings, scalds and many other skin troubles.

#### DDD is a chemist's line

# Now it's a big cash SUNGRUSH

Britain's biggest

The Rose Kia-Ora Spring Bonus Period begins March 1st. From that date right through till April 30th you can cash in on attractive Bonus Terms that cover *both* the top selling fruit drinks, now marketed jointly to give you the "best of all worlds" in terms of service, distribution, and planned merchandising.

Cases	1 doz. large bottles	less 2/- per case BONUS
7-13	26/2	24/2
14-34	25/2	23/2
35 <b>-6</b> 9	24/11	22/11
70-104	24/9	22/9
105-139	24/6	22/6
140-579	<b>24/1</b> <sub>52</sub>	22/1
580 and over	23/10	21/10

Kia-Ora Squashes, Rose's Lime Juice, and Rose's Fruit Squashes are not included in this offer. The Bonus Terms are applicable to England and Wales only.

BIG SUNCRUSH T.V. CAMPAIGN

Right through April, May and June you'll get powerful advertising support for your sales efforts. New 30-second spots in the great Suncrush "boy and dog" series will get frequent showings to the viewing millions throughout the country.



# Bonus for the two. Sunfresh Selling Fruit Drinks

eeng run vunn

TWO IMPORTANT POINTS COVERING SUNCRUSH AND SUNFRESH ORDERS DURING THE SPRING BONUS PERIOD:

Orders for seven cases or more will qualify for Bonus Terms, but ORDERS MAY INCLUDE BOTH BRANDS.

Though the Bonus Period ends April 30th, delivery is extended, and orders placed by April 30th may be taken any time up to THE END OF MAY.

SUNFRESH					
Cases	1 doz. large bottles	less 1/3d. per case BONUS			
7-13	25/3	24/-			
14-34	24/5	23/2			
35-69	24/2	22/11			
70-104	24/-	22/9			
105-139	23/9	22/6			
140-579	23/4	22/1			
580 and over	23/-	21/9			



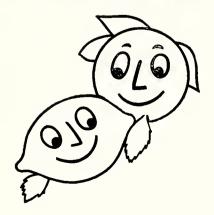
#### SUNFRESH ORANGE ON T.V. AND IN THE PRESS

The smiling Sunfresh Orange gets T.V. showing again, on all pajor stations right through the Spring-to-Summer period, pril to June. Press advertisements in *Woman's Own* and *Woman's Realm* follow through the theme.

#### <mark>lso on T.V.— SUNFRESH LEMON GLUCOSE</mark>

This campaign for Sunfresh Lemon Glucose is the biggest ver planned for this increasingly popular drink. Strongelling 30-second spots will feature the smiling lemon.

OSE KIA-ORA SALES CO. LTD . GROSVENOR RD . ST. ALBANS . HERTS





Shopkeepers, builders, postmasters... wherever people handle money you'll find Burroughs adding machines: cutting the drudgery out of figurework, smoothing and quickening everyday operations, bringing accurate, efficient accounting to the smallest concern. Burroughs offer you precision-engineered adding machines ranging from the 12-Key to full-keyboard models, with special features for the functions you need, at prices from £31. All Burroughs machines can easily be converted to decimal currency.

Anybody finds figurework easy with a Burroughs; you don't know how easy until you try! Ask your nearest Burroughs office or local dealer for a demonstration or free trial.

On every counter

on every desk business is brisker

with

#### 3 Burroughs

Burroughs Machines Limited, 356-366 Oxford Street, London W.1 Telephone: HYDe Park 9861

Accounting Sales and Service facilities from 56 centres in Great Britain and Eire, Manufacturing in Scotland

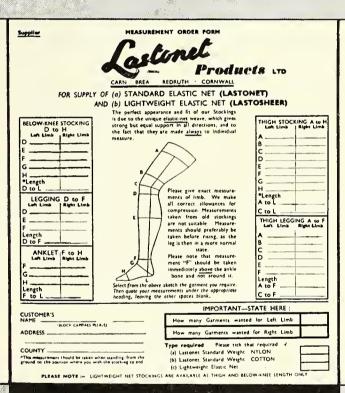
"It has proved to be a great time saver." G. C. Miller, The Holmfield Wine Store, Stoke, Coventry.

"So successful that we have since installed similar machines in all of our branches." Miss P. B. Price, Werff (Gown Shop), Birmingham.

"I am frankly at a loss to understand how I, or any other Sub-Post Office, could possibly manage without a Burroughs." M. Weddles, West Benwell Sub-Post Office, Newcastle.

"... your small adding machine ... an indispensable aid on all our figurework." E. J. Turner, H. Turner (Kensington) Ltd., Builders.

# YOUR CUSTOMERS TAKE ADVANTAGE OF PERFECT SUPPORT



Varicose Veins, tired aching legs?

Always give your customers a Lastonet measurement form.

All Lastonet elastic net stockings are made to measure, thus by giving them a measurement form you are ensuring that their legs will receive cool, comforting, EVEN support, so essential to these conditions.

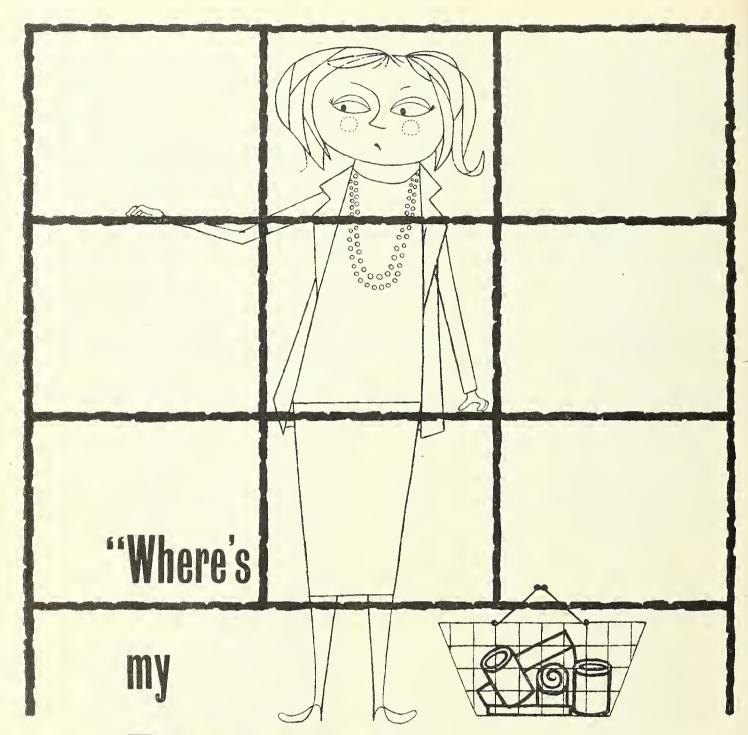
Lastonet elastic net stockings are available within three to five days on receipt of your order and are supplied under the N.H.S.

#### RECOMMEND

Lastoniets

SURGICAL HOSIERY

LASTONET PRODUCTS LTD . REDRUTH . CORNWALL

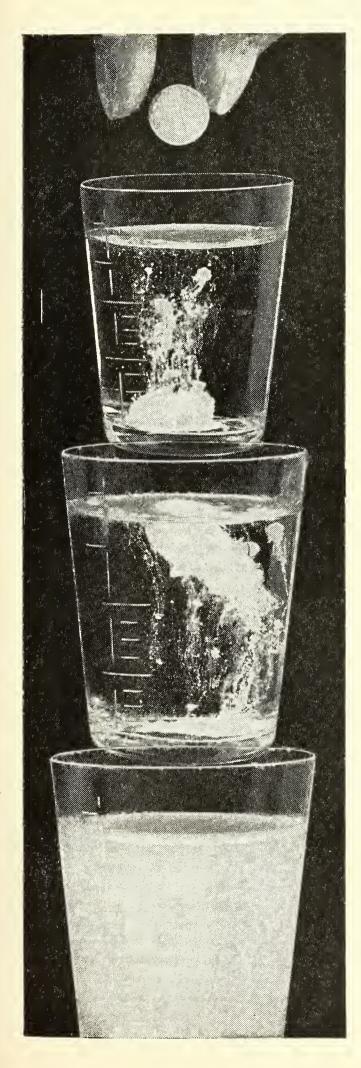


Domestos? ...it's usually here!"

Don't disappoint your customers... keep a good supply of DOMESTOS always in stock



More DOMESTOS is sold than any other lavatory cleanser



# Solprin Solprin



NEUTRAL SOLUBLE ASPIRIN

### Codis CODIS



SOLUBLE ASPIRIN, PHENACETIN AND CODEINE

## Cafdis



SOLUBLE ASPIRIN, PHENACETIN AND CAFFEINE

#### Their place to-day

General acceptance won by Solprin, Codis and Cafdis is due to their aspirin content being soluble and substantially neutral. Consequently, all three are quick acting and are far less likely to upset the stomach.

Medical opinion to-day is overwhelmingly in support of soluble aspirin. This is why doctors prescribe Solprin, Codis or Cafdis, and this is why the chemist dispenses them so often.

RECKITT & SONS LTD. PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT, HULL

#### SCHERING A.G.

#### Medical Representatives

Our young and progressive subsidiary wishes to enlarge its Sales Force in various parts of the United Kingdom in the Spring. Apart from a good salary, expenses, a non-contributory pension scheme and a car, we offer you a range of interesting preparations which can be truly regarded as a contribution to medicine. Extensive and most modern research laboratories take care that our high reputation among the medical profession is maintained now and in the future.

We expect in return, hard work, personal initiative and eagerness to learn. A number of our preparations will have to be discussed on consultant level hence a pharmaceutical or medical background is necessary. Detailing experience preferable though not essential as a thorough training course will be given.

Applicants between 23 and 40 should write in confidence enclosing photograph and giving full details to:

The Sales Director, Pharmethicals (London) Ltd., Victoria Way, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

C7149

# BEWARE OF IMITATION

Some of our competitors only now start to supply Curlers in dust-proof bags.

Our Novelty Hair Rollers "Fabulo" brand (reg.) were for years, and still are, supplied in cellophane bags (dust-proof) and are

THE WORLD'S CHEAPEST AND BEST and so printed on the label attached to each cellophane bag.

Our Hair Rollers are with elastic for very successful curling and waving, thus ACHIEVING EVERY MODERN HAIR STYLE

**POPULARITY AND QUALITY** are recognized by our competitors who therefore try to imitate at least the pack.

We supply each number or count attractively packed No. 0 = 12's (for kiddies and short hair); No. 00 = 10's; No. 1 = 8's; No. 2 = 6's; No. 2/T = 6's (with teeth for very fine—silky—hair); No. 3 = 4's (Jumbo size); No. 4/T = 3's (Jumbo size, with teeth for very fine—silky—hair).

All 14/8d. per Doz. packets +  $27\frac{1}{2}\%$  P.T. = total cost 18/8d.

All Retail 2/4d. per packet

Which price is lower?
Who allows you the maximum profit margin?

PLEASE COMPARE

Illustrated Price List, samples, Metal Display Stand and supplies from the Wholesale trade or direct, if required, from:

HAETAM LTD. CORPORATION STREET, MANCHESTER, 4
Phone: BLA 3882
ESTABLISHED 1921

Telephone: CENtral 6565

Address Box Number Replies to: THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 28 ESSEX ST., STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

APPOINTMENTS — 24/- per †" s.c. minimum and pro rata, AGENTS — AUCTION SALES — BUSINESSES FOR SALE and WANTED — CLEARANCES and WANTS — CONTRACTS — MISCELLANEOUS — PATENTS — PARTNERSHIPS — PREMISES — PUBLIC and LEGAL NOTICES — SITUATIONS VACANT. Run-on — 4/- per line (minimum 20/-). Semi-dlsplay — 24/- per †" s.c. minimum, Displayed with border rule, larger type faces and blocks — 60/- per s.c.i. minimum, Reduced rates for one-third, one-half and full pages on application. SITUATIONS WANTED — 6/- per 18 words minimum, then 4d, per word. Use of Box No. — 2/-. Advertisements received by 4 p.m. Tuesday published same week.

#### ORRIDGE & COMPANY

184 STRAND. Tel: TEMple Bar 9212/3 & 6340

CHEMIST BUSINESS TRANSFER AGENTS AND VALUERS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BRANCHES: BIRMINGHAM · BOURNEMOUTH · LEEDS · LIVERPOOL · SHEFFIELD · CARDIFF

#### **PREMISES**

phormacy and photographic chemist business FOR SALE AS A GOING CONCERN. Freehold property, one of the most prominent buildings in the principal shopping street of the town: 97 STRAND STREET, DOUGLAS. Over 20 feet frontage, on corner site, seen from promenade, 3-storey building, Low income tax, no death duties or surtax. Owner retiring, Further details apply: H. J. Johnson, Estate Agent, 7 Athol Street, Douglas, Isle of Man. C 4366

#### BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

IRISH REPUBLIC. Old-established chemist shop and optical practice for sale, large provincial town. Due to death of owner, Turnover £6,000, audited figures. Rent and rates £4 15s. per week. Business can be extended.

LONDON, S.E. At Lewisham on main road to town, absolute bargain for young chemist requiring own business, living accommodation for expenditure less than £1,000, or established firm wanting another branch, Business (in premises rebuilt after war damage) established about ten years, but at present without dispensary. Widow now wishes to sell. New 21-year lease available at reasonable rent and low outgoings. Trade only fraction of what could be, especially if dispensing was carried out. Stock down to about £450, nominal charge for goodwill, small amount for fittings, etc., should not be more than £1,000 including stock. Freehold may be available. Apply Youngs Estate Agents, 4 Central Parade, Station Road, Sidcup, Kent, Tel. Footscray 4384.

C 4384

PHOTOGRAPHY and Chemist Sundrics;

PHOTOGRAPHY and Chemist Sundrics; Greenwich; first-class position; excellent fittings; 10-year lease; rent £140 p.a.; enforced sale, Bargain, £2,000. Silverstone, 15 East-cheap, E.C.3. (Man. 0672.) C 4382

#### **BUSINESSES WANTED**

SMALL VETERINARY manufacturing business, or similar (pet foods, etc.), required by established company wishing to extend their present business. Details in confidence to Box C 7207.

#### **APPOINTMENTS**

#### ASHFORD HOSPITAL, ASHFORD, KENT

Pharmacist

required immediately to work in the recently required immediately to work in the recently modernised Dispensary at the above hospital. The post would suit a recently qualified Pharmacist and offers excellent experience. Salary £690 a year rising by annual increments to a maximum of £920 a year. Applications to the Hospital Secretary, Ashford Hospital, Ashford, Kent. C 7203

#### CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist-in-Charge Mildmay Mission Hospital for holiday relief duty.

12th June—16th June
30th June—11th July
Salary £22 1s. p.w. of 39 hours. Apply to
Chief Pharmacist, St. Leonard's Hospital,
Nuttall Street, London, N.1. C 584

#### ASHFORD HOSPITAL, ASHFORD, KENT

Assistant-in-Dispensing

required at the above hospital.
Salary £425 a year by annual increments to a maximum of £575 a year.
Applications with names and addresses of two referees should be made to the Hospital C 7205

#### CLATTERBRIDGE HOSPITALS, BEBINGTON, WIRRAL, CHESHIRE

Deputy Chief Pharmacist (IV)

required at the above hospital centre which contains four separate units served by the Group Pharmaceutical Department. Salary £815—£1,110 per annum. Application forms, to be returned as soon as possible, from Secretary (1087).

#### CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Senior Pharmacist

for Bethnal Green Hospital, Modern department. Salary scale £770—£1,010 p.a. plus higher qualification allowance and London Weighting. Please apply to the Group Secretary, 213 Kingsland Road, London, E.2.

#### CITY GENERAL HOSPITAL, SHEFFIELD, 5 (Category V Hospital)

Scnior Pharmacist

required. Opportunity to gain or extend experience in Hospital pharmacy at this active General Hospital, which is also the central pharmacy of a group of approximately 2,000 beds.

Accommodation may be made available for a female applicant for which a personnic as female applicant for which a personnic as female applicant for which a personnic as female applicant for which are preserving a female applicant for which are preserved as a female applicant for which are preserved as female as a female applicant for which are preserved as a female as a femal

Accommodation may be made available for a female applicant for which an appropriate charge will be made. Whitley Council salary scales and conditions of service. Apply giving full details of age, experience, etc., and the names of two persons for reference to the Hospital Secretary. C 7212

#### CENTRAL GROUP HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Locum Pharmacist

for holiday relief duty in the hospitals of the Group.

21st May—30th Junc.
Salary 18 guineas p.w. Apply to Chief Pharmacist, St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, London, N.1. C 585

#### ST. ALBANS CITY HOSPITAL (403 beds), ST. ALBANS, HERTS

Assistant-in-Dispensing

preferably with Hospital experience, required. Part-time appointment considered. Whitley Council salary and conditions.

Applications, stating age, experience and naming one referee to the Hospital Secretary.

C 582

#### ERNEST J. GEORGE & CO.

329 HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON W.C.1.

Telephone: HOLBORN 7406/7

Professional Valuers to the Pharmaceutical Trade.—Wholesale, Retail and Hospital Stocks. Branches throughout England and Scotland.

#### Appointments—Continued

#### HAREFIELD HOSPITAL HAREFIELD, MIDDLESEX

Assistant-in-Dispensing required, Whitley Council salary scale, London Weighting payable and additional £50 p.a. if holding approved qualification, Applications giving age, qualifications and experience, together with two testimonials, to Hospital Secretary. C 7193

#### HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE No. 9— WAKEFIELD "A" GROUP

Senior Pharmacist

Senior Pharmacist required to take charge of small manufacturing and sterilising department in the Group Pharmacy at Clayton Hospital, Wakefield, Successful candidate will be required to undertake relief duties when necessary at one other hospital in the Group.

Salary scale £770 x £30 (1)—£800 x £35 (6)—£1,010 per annum with additional allowance of £25 per annum for possession of a qualification higher than Ph.C. Conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council Agreements.

Agreements.
Application Application form obtainable from the Group Secretary, 113 Northgate, Wakefield.

#### MORGANNWG HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

Pharmacist
Applications are invited for the appointment of a Pharmacist to undertake duties at Hensol Castle Hospital for the Sub-Normal, ar, Pontyclun, and Morgannwg Psychiatric Hospital, Bridgend, Glam.
The salary, which is at present £690 x £30 (3) x £35 (4)—£920 per annum, and conditions of service are those agreed by the Pharmaceutical Whitley Council of the Health Service.

Health Service.

Applications giving full details of qualifica-tions, past and present appointments, to-gether with the names and addresses of re-ferees to be sent to the Group Secretary, Morgannwg Hospital, Bridgend. C 4378

#### NEASDEN HOSPITAL BRENTFIELD ROAD, N.W.10

Pharmacist
full or part-time, required for modern department. Whole time—experience since qualification counted for salary purposes; or part-time—£1 8s, 8d, per 4-hour session, Varied programme of duties, no out-patients. Applications to Physician Superintendent. C 7214

#### **NORTH-WEST DURHAM** HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, SHOTLEY BRIDGE GENERAL HOSPITAL, SHOTLEY BRIDGE, CONSETT, Co. DURHAM

Assistant-in-Dispensing Assistant-in-Dispensing required, whole-time. Salary according to age within the scale £250—£575 with additional qualification payment of £50. Applicants should hold the Certificate of the Society of Apothecaries or other approved qualification. Single accommodation may be available if required.

Applications giving full details and names of two referees to the Group Secretary. C 7213

#### SPRINGFIELD HOSPITAL, LONDON, S.W.17

Senior Pharmacist
required, permanent appointment, Salary
£700—£1,010 per annum plus London Weight-

ng.
Applications to Group Secretary, Springfield Hospital, Beechcroft Road, London, S.W.17, giving age, qualifications, details of experience and the names of two referees. C 567

#### FISONS OVERSEAS LIMITED MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

have an opening for a

#### YOUNG PHARMACIST

Following the continued expansion of their overseas business, Fisons Overseas Limited seek extra assistance in their Medical Department.

This is a good opportunity for someone interested in academic pharmacy and medicine. Based in London he will be required to assist in the production of technical literature for many overseas markets. A young man who can bring an original mind to bear on the creation and presentation of the Company's literature and can show that he has a flair for technical writing will be given every opportunity to progress in this rapidly expanding company.

Please apply, giving full particulars of age, experience and salary required to:-

The Personnel Officer,

FISONS OVERSEAS LIMITED, 95 Wigmore Street, London, W.1

C7194

#### SANDOZ PRODUCTS LIMITED

have vacancies for

#### MEDICAL REPRESENTATIVES

to cover parts of Scotland, the Midlands, and the South. These appointments are due to re-organisation and expansion.

Applications are invited from men aged 25-40, preferably pharmacists or with similar academic attainment, but suitable medical/technical background or previous experience may be acceptable since full training will be given.

Good salary, car, pension, and life insurance schemes provided.

Write to:

The Management, Sandoz Products Limited, 23 Great Castle Street, London, W.1

marking your envelope "Confidential"

C7187

C 7206

#### NORTH WIRRAL HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE, VICTORIA CENTRAL HOSPITAL, WALLASEY, **CHÉSHIRE**

Applications are invited for the following

appointment:

MEDICAL UNIT, MILL LANE, WALLASEY

Pharmacist

Salary: £690 to £920, with a higher point of entry into the basic grade according to previous professional experience. Applications giving details of age, experience, etc., to the Group Secretary, Mill Lane, Wallasey, C7198

#### SWINDON AND DISTRICT HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE

Assistant-in-Dispensing
required to work under Group Pharmacist at
Victoria Hospital, Swindon, A new department will open in 1962 in Stage II of the
Princess Margaret Hospital, Salary £425 per
annum at age 22 or over rising to £575 per
annum, with additional allowance of £50 per
annum to holders of Apothecaries' Hall certificate, Detailed applications, giving age,
qualifications and experience, together with
the names and addresses of two referees
should be sent to the Group Secretary, 7
Okus Road, Swindon, as soon as possible.

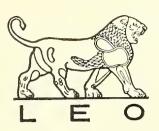
C 7206

#### Ambitious? Frustrated?

#### Medical Representatives

Following our highly successful introduction to the United Kingdom, we are planning to expand still further, with the launching of several excellent new products, resulting from a period of intensive and fruitful research in the laboratories of our Danish Associated Company. To implement these plans we are appointing several additional medical representatives. Our men will have a good basic education, at least to A level G.C.E., with a background of medicine, pharmacy or allied sciences, and/or a successful record of ethical medical representation in this country. In addition they must be enthusiastic, men of integrity and initiative, and eager to accept responsibility.

A comprehensive training, excellent salary and a quality car are offered immediately to men of this calibre. Initial interviews can be arranged locally and a training course for those selected will start early in April.



They will already live in, or be prepared to move to any of the following areas:

- 1 London—West End and Teaching Hospitals
- 2 London-North and East
- 3 Southern Counties—Portsmouth, Southampton or Winchester
- 4 West Country—Bristol
- 5 West Country—Plymouth or Exeter
- 6 South Wales-Cardiff
- 7 Cheshire, Staffordshire and North Wales
- 8 Manchester—City area
- 9 East Midlands
- 10 West Midlands
- 11 Yorkshire—Sheffield
- 12 Scotland-Edinburgh
- 13 Scotland—Dundee or Aberdeen

If you are interested in joining a young and vigorous organisation write in confidence, with full details to:

The Managing Director Leo Laboratories Ltd 15-18 Clipstone Street London W1

C 7210

#### Appointments—Continued

#### THE LONDON CHEST HOSPITAL, E.2

required for the above hospital for two weeks commencing 27th August, 1962, Salary 22½ guineas per week. Applications stating full details, including qualifications, to the House Governor.

#### THREE COUNTIES HOSPITAL, ARLESEY, BEDFORDSHIRE

Assistant-in-Dispensing
Applications are invited for Assistant-in-Dispensing, Salary and conditions as Whitley Council scale, £425 at age 22 or over, rising to £575 per annum. Accommodation available for single man or woman applicant, Applications, stating age and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees should be sent to The Medical Superintendent.

#### SITUATIONS VACANT RETAIL (HOME)

**BIRMINGHAM.** Pharmacist, either sex, required as manager for easily-run main road pharmacy. Light dispensing—normal hours. Suit newly-qualified or elderly pharmacist. Good basic salary to commence. Apply Box C 4355.

HAMPSHIRE. Qualified manager required for established retail chemist shop—one hour from London and coast, £1,000 p.a. and free modern 3-bedroomed self-contained maisonette and garage, Good staff, normal hours. No rota. Box C 4326.

PHOTO DEALER ASSISTANT required with view to management, H. E. Howorth Ltd.. 122 North Promenade, Blackpool, Phone: 21939. C 4376 RAMSGATE. Manager required for branch pharmacy close to sea front, Accommodation over premises rent and rates free. Adequate staff, Normal hours, Rota one week in six. Apply giving details of previous experience to Skitt's Pharmacies, Ltd., 104 High Street, Ramsgate, Kent.

C 4383

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